The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,816 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1886.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th Oct.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th „
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KEISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. ARABIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Laird	28th Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russel.	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	14th „
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th „
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA.. 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA	2,030	About 30th October 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
13th October 1886. Agents, Bombay.

HYDRAULIC LIFT—HOG ISLAND.

THIS LIFT is now available for docking and repairing vessels of any size and draught, up to 5,000 tons and 25 feet.

For further particulars apply to.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th October, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MOOMBADEVI will be KEPT OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams night and day, with effect from the 15th October, 1886.

M. R. TROWER.
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MANDVI will be OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight, local time, with effect from 15th October, 1886.

M. R. TROWER,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.

THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
NOTICE OF THE THIRD CALL.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on the 27th instant, it was resolved that a Third Call of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 15th day of October 1886 into the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," Bombay.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent, per annum, will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th day of October 1886.

By order,
BANAJI, KATRAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
Bombay, 30th September 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS,

with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent,, being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 18th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House S reet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALMON, LOBSTER, OYSTERS.

		Rs.	
Fresh American Salmon, 1" tin	Rs.	0	9
Fresh, Crosse and Blackwell's 1" tin	„	1	3
Fresh Lobster Solid Meat for Salad, 1" tin.	„	0	9
Oysters, Milton	„	0	14
Oysters, American	„	0	8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD

GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen,	6	8
Half-Bottles	„	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VEGETABLES,
IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

		Rs.	as.
Petits Pois Fins au Naturel	tin	0	9
Haricots Verts	„	0	9
Macedoine	„	0	10
Truffles Fins	per bottle	1	10
Champignons, 1 ere choix	½lb. tins	0	7
Do. do.	1lb. „	0	12
Fonds D'Artichants		1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALE OF TWO PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT GRANT ROAD AND ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the above-mentioned two plots will be sold separately, on a 99 years renewable lease, BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on FRIDAY, the 15th October, 1886, at 1 p.m. (gunfire.)

Plan of the plots can be seen and the conditions of sale learnt at this office.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, 13th September 1886.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the Twentieth of October 1886, until further notice, the following alterations will be made in the Passenger Trains now running over this Railway, namely:—

FIRST.—The Passenger Train which now runs between Bombay and Poona, leaving each of those Stations respectively at 4-30 p.m., will be discontinued, and instead a Passenger Train will leave Bombay and Poona respectively at 9 p.m. and will arrive at Poona at 5-45 and Bombay at 6-0 the following morning.

SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train, which now leaves Bombay at 11-0 p.m. and arrives at Poona at 7-0 a.m., and the Up Passenger Train, which leaves Poona at 11-0 p.m. and arrives at Bombay at 7-0 a.m. will continue to run as at present, and will be the Through Trains in connection with the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Poona and Sholapur and Raichur.

THIRD.—The Train from Dhond now leaving there at 2-40 a. m. will leave at 2-45 a.m. and will arrive at Munmar at 11-0 a.m. instead of 11-35 a.m. as at present, and the Train from Munmar now leaving at 2-45 a.m. will start at the same time as at present, but will arrive at Dhond at 11-0 a.m. instead of at 11-20 a.m.

FOURTH.—The Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan will be revised.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Trains over the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal State Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Twentieth of October 1886, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Thirteenth of October 1886.

INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

			Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets,	per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets,	per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties,	per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets		per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets		per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)		1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest		1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
	in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea		per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

			Rs.	
BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs,	per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,

PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,

POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXTRA LIGHT "VERY DURABLE."
"WEST END SHAPES." FELT HATS.

"A Large Choice"—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE CLOTH, Medium Texture	80	0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	85	0
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTH, very thin comfortable wear	95	0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	75	0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	95	0
CORDED SILK BREAST facings to the above, extra	9	0

FROCK SUITS

	Rs.	a.
BLUE DIAGONAL, nice substance and finish, FROCK COAT	50	0
DITTO DITTO, in fine twills of superior quality in Blues, Browns, Olive or Greys to suit individual taste	50	0
DITTO DITTO, in blue matt	45	0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate to wear with above	9	0
TROUSERS both light in colour and texture	Rs. 16 and 17	0

THORPE & Co.,
MILITARY TAILORS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT;
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

KEMP AND CO.'S
NEW WINE LIST.

THE second shipment of this Company's personally selected WINES are now landed, and fully support the high opinions inspired by first selections. The carefully chosen brands which are now offered for criticism are—

	Case of 1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. pints.
CLARETS—		
Fronsac	Rs. 20	Rs. 24
Moulis	28	32
Pontet Canet, 1880	36	40
BURGUNDIES—		
Pomard	24	26
Volnay	32	36
Chambertin	30	32
Ditto Extra Fine	60	66
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38	42
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35	40
HOCKS—		
Giesenheimer	26	30
Scharlachberg	42	46
Liëbfraumilch	50	54

There remains to come forward a Champagne which has recently obtained the highest place in tasting competitions, and is drunk in at least one Indian Club of great authority.

The above Wines are offered with all the guarantee of quality that this Company's reputation can attach to them.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SOFT TROPICAL ANGOLAS,
OUR "SPECIALITY"
FOR
HOT WEATHER WEAR.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE owing to the great demand for their "SPECIALITY" have this SEASON increased their STOCK of "SOFT TROPICAL ANGOLAS" very considerably.

The lightness and elasticity of this beautiful material, combined with its great durability, recommends itself as the only suitable and reliable material, for "HOT WEATHER WEAR."

Patterns and simple self-measurement forms will be sent on application.

A personal inspection is respectfully invited.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and oherefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 158, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDERABAD RACES,
1886.
NOTICE.

WE understand that visitors to the Hyderabad Meeting of the Current year are likely to be disappointed in the matter of tents, which the Nizam's Government have hitherto so liberally provided for the convenience and comfort of owners and trainers. The hitch that has arisen is consequent on all Government tents being required for the Governor-General's Camps between the Caves of Ellora and Aurungabad.

E. S. LUDLOW, Lieut.-Colonel.
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.
Hyderabad, 12th October, 1886.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS.
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES.
EXPECTED SHORTLY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.

COME AND SEE!
SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY.
[ESTATE J. E. LUCY, AND E. M. LUCY, INSOLVENTS.]

ON the 5th November 1886, the following HOUSES situated in Agra, will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder.

LOT 1.—That well-built and admirably situated and valuable Estate so well known for a length of time as "Beaumont's Hotel." It comprises a building, having accommodation for five or six guests; a large billiard room and a commodious dining hall, with verandas all round, the roof is pucca and the verandas are tiled. A second building pucca throughout, with suitable accommodation for five or six guests. A third building double-storied, with suitable accomodation for five or six guests, sitting rooms, &c., &c. An extensive range of godowns, cookhouse, tiled stabling, coach houses, servants quarters, &c., &c. The property is centrically situated within easy distance of the Telegraph and Post Offices, the Banks, the Shops, the Railway Stations, the Cantonment and the Civil Lines.

LOT 2.—Cantonment No. 3 at present occupied by the Agra High School. It comprises a large house, with two centre and four side rooms, and verandas all round; the centre rooms are thatched, and the side rooms pucca. A small thatched Bungalow, with six rooms, two bath rooms and a veranda to the west only. A small tiled house with two rooms bath rooms, and veranda. A cookhouse, and an extensive range of outoffices latrines &c., &c. and a large pucca well.

The sale will be held on the Hotel premises noted as Lot 1.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Court.
2. A fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remaining three-fourths immediately on confirmation of the sale by the Court.
3. If the sale be not confirmed by the Court, the deposit of a fourth of the purchase money will be immediately refunded.
4. If the balance of three-fourths of the purchase money be not paid immediately on confirmation of sale by the Court, the deposit of a fourth by the purchaser will be forfeited, the sale cancelled, and the property resold.
5. The purchaser shall have to pay for stamp of the sale-deed, and for its registration, &c.

By order of the Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra, with Insolvent Jurisdiction.
C. W. STOWELL,
Receiver.
Agra, 30th September, 1886.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs 25.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June 1886, and will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after FRIDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 5th October 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon (Local Time) on 10th November 1886, for the Landing of the Company's Stores, Machinery, Materials, Fuel, &c., at the Gun Carriage Basin in Bombay, also for loading, unloading and stacking the same on the Company's bunder, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons; separate tenders may be submitted for periods of one, three, or five years running from 1st January 1887.

2. Copy of the form and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 18th October 1886, upon payment of one rupee.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 will be required with each tender (or set of alternative tenders) and a deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are preferred to all others because they are with latest improvements, and are so simple that a child can work them. An inspection will prove the superiority of these machines. Instructions and price lists free. Church-gate-Stt., Bombay.

COMPETENT COMPOUNDER WANTED, for Secunderabad. One used to Chemist's business, and who has been for sometime with Messrs. Kemp or Treacher. Apply personally to Messrs. KEMP & Co.

MATHERAN—CHOWK HOTEL is now OPEN for Visitors. The only Hotel that has a full-sized Billiard Table in perfect condition.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! Very Durable and Strong from Rs. 6-14. Handy Cash Drawers, from Rs. 9-4. Tin Trays from Re. 1. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED—A pair of nice ARAB HORSES or MARES, warranted quiet, stylish and sound, which can be driven in double and single Harness. Apply, with full particulars, to "S. M. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—A large consignment JUST ARRIVED in fine condition. As many orders are already booked, please apply early to WM. WATSON & CO., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES! ICES! Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds; also Wines and Spirit of best Quality, can be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONARY, No. 25 Church-gate-street.

WANTED—APARTMENTS, in an airy situation in the Fort, for a married couple, without family. Rent Rs. 70 to 100, according to accommodation. Address "B. D," at this Office.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 Test, Rs. 5, and 125 Test, Rs. 4, FOR SALE. Apply to M. M MODY & Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders. 26, Apollo Street, Fort.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

THE only House for cheap clothing and good outfit is that of Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPEN.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

TO BE LET—The TOP FLOOR in Bellasis Road opposite Kemp & Co. Rent Rs. 30 per month, Apply to "M", care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New, Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED by an English Lady an ENGAGEMENT as Assistant Teacher in a School, or as Governess to Young Children, or would take Charge of Children going Home. Address, "Nuevo," *Gazette* Office.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Gram Crushers, Perambulators, &c., &c.; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

TOYS.—A fresh batch of most novel TOYS, rare specimens, and a lot of new useful articles just unpacked. Worth having a look at, at least. Very cheap, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, One Thurston maker Billiard Table, complete, in good order, at Bhendi Bazar Billiard Rooms. For particulars apply to Jamshedji Rustomji, No. 6, Circle, Nurbudda Mills Company.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

"TERAI HATS." Best Soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each. Hard Felt Hats, Drab, Coffee, Brown and Black Rs. 5-15 each. These are wonderful Value and well worth Inspection. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Stearns House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS in Apollo Street opposite the Old Secretariat. Yearly rent of which is Rs. 25,000. Price Rs. 4,50,000. Solicitors, Merchants and Others can propose their Terms to procure Purchaser. For further particulars, apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

LEMON SQUASH, the New drink for the Hot-weather, to be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

POLO PONIES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Bombay Gymkhana, Fort, at 8 a.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th October, 1886.

1—Bay country bred pony "Flora," 13-1½ aged, very fast, winner of many races.
2—Chesnut country bred pony "Dacoit," 13-1¾, 5 years.
3—Cream country bred pony "Chocolate Cream," 13-1¾, 5 years, very powerful.
4—Grey Arab pony "Shamrock," aged, about 13-1, very powerful.
5—Grey country bred pony "Tinker," 13-1, 4 years.

All the above are very good polo ponies and very fast, are believed sound.

No. 1 and 2 are very good and fast in harness and go either as leader or wheeler in tanden. All except No. 5, are known to be excellent fencers.

The ponies can be seen any day before Saturday, on application to Captain Hamilton, A. D. C., Secretariat.

N.B.—Also any other ponies which may be offered for sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 harmonium, by Samuel Barrett and Son.

The property of a gentleman consisting of medical books plated hot water curry dishes, chamber candlestick, box of fish knives, &c., &c., on account of the concerned.

K 1-10—10 cases assorted soap per s. s. "Werneth Hall."

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Esoofbhoy Ebramjee—

W L 345 and Co. 102-36—25 cases China marbles.
10 „ glass „

On account and risk of Caderbhoy Esmaljee—

W L 306 and Co. 36-37—1 case stationery.
1 „ drawer knobs.
W L 318 and Co. 4-5—2 cases rice bowls.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton, with bay Arab horse, and set of brass mounted harness.
1 handsome strong office coach, small size, with chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 second hand strong tonga, in good order.
1 set of tonga harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage, in good order.
1 handsome chesnut Arab galloway, 5 years old, good hack and trapper and hunted last season with the "Bombay Hounds."
1 strong bicycle.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 15 hands, goes in single harness, formerly bought by the owner, for Rs. 1,050 will be sold without reserve.
1 strong second-hand victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 bay Australian charger.
12 double and 12 single rein bridles, Martingles chain burnishers, dog-muzzles, driving bits, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Hornby Row, near Gaiety Theatre, very valuable satin and blackwood art furniture, made to order by John Roberts & Co., best platedware, very rich, crockery and glassware, a handsome solid walnutwood semi-grand piano, rich carpets, very handsome real Dresdon statuary, and plates and vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of M. BRESLANER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belasis Road, Byculla, near the Byculla Club, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of F. S. Hore Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and satinwood, French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NOWSAREE AND BOMBAY.

Under the direction of Peerozsha Rustomjee Mogrelia, Jemsetjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Cowasjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Cookibai, and her husband Cursetjee Eduljee, Perozbai, widow of Pestonjee Mottabhoy, Veerbaijee and her husband Nowrosjee Ardesir, Chandanbai, daughter of Rustomjee Cowasjee, deceased, and her husband Fuckeerjee Jewajee, Eduljee Nowrojee, and Hormusjee Eduljee, (the heirs and legal representatives of Rustomjee Cowasjee Mogrelia, (also called Bottlewalla), deceased, and also by order of Navazbai and Eduljee Nowrosjee Mogrelia, widow and son respectively of Nowrosjee Jeevajee Mogrelia, and the said Fuckeerjee Jeevajee Mogrelia, Cowasjee Mottabhoy Mogrelia, for himself and as Guardian of Ardesir Pestonjee Mogrelia, Framjee Muncherjee Tumboli, Ruttonbai, and her husband Nanabhoy Hoosunjee, (eight of the surviving heirs and legal representatives of Jewajee Cowasjee Mogrelia, (also called Bottlewalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in six lots at the places hereinafter mentioned on the 17th day of November, 1886, and the 18th day of November 1886, the following very valuable freehold properties:—

LOTS No. I. and V. will be sold at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1886, at the rooms of the undersigned at No. 5, Apollo Street.

LOTS No. II, III, IV. and VI. will be sold at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1886, on their respective premises, viz., as to Lot II. at the oart Dhusawady or Coolywady, on the north side of the Colbhat Road, near Chira Bazaar, as to Lot III. at Wanka Mohla, as to IV. at Wanka Mohla, and as to Lot VI. at Oartabash Street, on the Pallow Road.

In case the sale of any one or more of the last mentioned Lots shall not have been effected on the said 18th day of November, the sale will be continued at the same hour and in the same places respectively on the following day:—

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, which was purchased by the late Hormusjee Maneckjee Mogrelia, the grandfather of the said Eduljee Cowasjee, Jewaje Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee, (all since deceased), in his lifetime, from Bai Muckai, the daughter of Homjee Sookla Assa, and heir of Bhikajee Heerajee Marga, and Peesijee Bhikajee Heerajee, and Assajee Bhikajee Heerajee, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground, next hereinafter described, on the west by the property belonging to the estate of Muncherjee Hormusjee Mogrelia, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street, aforesaid which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Shapoorjee Burjorjee Paruck deceased, but are now in the occupation of his family, and all that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate on the north side of Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, and containing by admeasurement 38 Guz. in length, and 13 Guz. in breadth, and bounded on the east Punch Hathree Bazar, on the west by the abovedescribed premises, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street, aforesaid which piece of ground forms the compound of the abovedescribed property, and was formerly in the occupation of the said Shapoorji Burjorji Paruck, deceased, and is now in the occupation of his family.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house or a chawl of 4 compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the north side of the Colbhat Road, in the oart called Dhusawady, alias Coolywady, at or near Chira Bazar, containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by a public passage or street, called Wanka Mohla, on the west by the property of Eduljee Ruttonjee Veeajkhora, on the north by the property hereinafter described as Lot III., and on the south by the Colbhat Road, aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 225, and were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, afterwards under No. 69, but are now registered under No. 68, and were lately and are now in the occupation of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat and other tenants.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situated without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Wanka Mohla, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the Wanka Mohla, or street, aforesaid, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, on the west partly by the property of Eduljee Ruttonjee Veajkhora, partly by the property of Awabai Jemsedjee Soortan, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee, and partly by the Market, called Chira Bazar, belonging to Balloo Miya Pathan, on the north partly by the property of Hormusjee Eduljee Madon, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, partly by the aforesaid property of the said Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, and partly by Wanka Mohla, or street aforesaid, and on the south partly by the above secondly described property, partly by a sweeper's passage, (which sweeper's passage affords access and leads into the sweeper's passage, in the southwest corner of the premises now in description, and partly by a Wanka Mohla or street, aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax, under No. 225, and were formerly Assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, but are now Assessed under No. 70, and were lately and are now in occupation of Mr. Bezonjee Cursetjee Lilanwalla.

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the west side of Wanka Mohla or street, aforesaid, near Colbhat Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No 225, and bounded on the east by the Wanka Mohla or street, aforesaid, on the west and south by the above thirdly described property, and on the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, which said land was formerly in the possession of Rustomjee Cowasjee, and Maneckbai, widow of the late Furdoonjee Framjee Poonakur, and Motibai, widow of Framjee Eduljee Poonakur, deceased, and the mother of the said Furdoonjee Framjee, deceased, and is now in the possession of the family of Jewajee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

LOT NO. V.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of three compartments standing thereon, together with the outhouses and well thereto belonging and adjoining situate in Sona Khether, on the west side of Dhunjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Dhunjee Street, aforesaid, on the west by a gully or sweeper's passage, on the north by the house formerly of Burjorjee Hormusjee, but now of Burjorjee Pestonjee Mistry, and on the south by the property of the late Moteebai, widow of Framjee Nusserwanjee Battliwalla, and now in possession of Dorabjee Pestanjee Mewawalla, which said house was formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, but is now registered under No. 47, and was lately and is now in the occupation of the respective families of the late Rustomjee Cowasjee, Jeewajee Cowasjee, and their tenants.

LOT NO. VI.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Oartabash street, on the Pallow Road, containing by admeasurement 153 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage, and partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. Charles Cook, on the west partly by the house late of Joseph de Souza, but now of Limjee Manekjee, and partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza, and on the north partly by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza, and partly by the property of Mr. Charles Cook, and on the south by the Mohomedan Burial ground, which said house was formerly registered under No. 15, but is now registered under No. 13, and was formerly in the occupation of Lawrence Pereira, but is now in the occupation of B. Rodrigues and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th October 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—CONTINUED.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 156, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome full-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. M. SIMPSON. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best platedware, such as hot water curry dish, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, egg-boiler, tea tray, round salver spoons and forks, ivory handled cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as, a telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, sideboards, dumbwaiter, whatnot, Madras pattern arm-chairs, handsome, circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long-arm, rocking, low and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffonier with mirror, corner cabinets, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, sewing machine, rich Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamp, handsome iron fourpost bedstead with spring; mattress, one set very handsome English made bedroom furniture, consisting of almyra, dressing and wash hand tables, chairs, chamber stand, &c, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

The property of another gentleman.
1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton.
1 handsome strong English-built boat-shaped fourseated open carriage by "Kesterton."
1 handsome strong fast trotting grey Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th October, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their room, as follows:—

1 case gold threads.
1 case 25 pieces shakarcloth (India made).
27 cases of quart and 17 cases of pint bottles of Pilsen beer from Nickan and Co.
1 Theodolight (second-hand), 1 old safe.
On account and at the risk of the underwriter—
S.B. 1-35—35 cases sewing machines, damaged by sea water.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th October, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD TIMBER, ROPES, PUMP, &c., IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld.............Plaintiffs.
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties therein mentioned. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Nursypoora near Doongry Jail, the above moveable properties consisting of round and square Timber, Beams, Scantling, Planks, Rafters, Windows, Doors, Ladders, Pump, Leather Hoses, Copper Nozzle, Stand Pipe, Iron Pipes, Iron Pan, Benches, Empty Boxes, Empty Paint Tins, Rammers, Stone Khankee, Rudders, Sails, Ropes, Broken Shifting Machine, Timber Blocks, Crow Bars, Old Gun and Swords, Lanterns, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 15th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram. 200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF CLOVES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dubra Gully, outside the Fort, by order and in the warehouse of Tezpall Godoo and on account and at the risk of Khoja Dawoodbhoy Taziani.
50 bags cloves.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissiariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores, consisting of provisions and dead stock.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th istant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. wil sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
50 „ each 300 lbs. mule twist No. 40.
5 „ each 300 lbs. T red double yarns.
15 „ each 300 lbs. T red yarn No. 40.

The property of a gentleman.

Few lots of household furniture, such as blackwood and teakwood sofa and reclining couches, dining-room, pier, side, dressing, writing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, double cot iron bedstead, hat stand, teakwood double door almyra, chest of drawers, whatnots, ottoman, wardrobe, clothes press, &c.

On account and at the risk of Goodamally Jeewanjee.
200 boxes bar soap.
By order of A. R. Abdool Cadur and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally.
3 casks tin plates ex s.s. Accomac.
1 case watch guards, ex s.s. Clan Murray.
On account and at the risk of Allybhoy Goolam Hoosein.
1 case ginghams, ex s.s. Manilla.
1 „ Loongees, ex s.s. Raffaele Rubattino.
A quantity of Government Telegraph stores consisting of 1,183 lbs. wire.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 „ English-built mail-phaeton by Holmes.
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES BY THE WELL-KNOWN BUILDERS, E. KESTERTON & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned carriages by the well-known builders, E. Kesterton and Co

1 C spring barouche, suitable for a pair of horses and very elegant
1 landau, suitable for a pair.
1 small single seated brougham.
1 landau, suitable for single horse or pair.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, strong-built office shigram, handsome marble and China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, Brussel, carpet, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mr. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE MODY.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of Locomotive, Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, wagons, wagon wheels and axles, steel tramway rails, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed by Messrs. George Gahagan and Co. to sell by Public Auction for Messrs. T. Nowell and Co. at Mazagon, Darookhana, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned machinery, plant and tools, unless previously disposed of by private contract:

1 four-wheeled coupled locomotive tank engine of 5' 6" gauge with spare parts.
1 complete 12-horse power portable engine, double cylinder by Clayton and Snuttleworth, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.
1 complete 10-horse power portable engine, double cylinder, with all the latest improvements by Marsden, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.
1 complete 20" by 9" Barters' patent knapping molin stone breaker fitted with flange wheels for running on 5' 6" gauge railway.
1 complete 20" by 10" patent improved "Blake Marsden" stone crusher mounted on W. I. wheels for travelling on roads, with spare flange wheels, axles, and fittings for running on 5' 6" gauze railway.
47 pairs W. I. wagon wheels and axles, 5' 6" gauge.
16 pairs W. I. small wheels, 5' 6" gauge.
32 pairs C. I. and steel wagon wheels and axles, 5' 6" gauge.
8 W. I. special girder trolly wheels with phosphor bronze bushings.
8 pairs W. I. wheels and axles 5' 6" gauge.
24 pairs small wagon „ 3' 3" „
105 pairs „ „ „ 2' 8" „
22 light street tramway rails, 20 lbs to the lineal yard in lengths, varying from 13' 8" to 18 feet, 115 yards.
673 light steel tramway rails 22lbs to the lineal yard in lengths varying from 12' 6" to 21 feet, 3,793 yards.
15 lights steel tram way rails, 22lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths, varying from 11' 9" to 21' 9"; 86 yards.
20 Wooden wagons with wheels complete for 3' 33" gauge road.
Also mortar mill, new augers, assorted sizes, galvanized iron hooks, bolts, screens and washers, pickaxes, hammer-smith's vices, rail-lifters, ratchet braces, taps and dies, pedestals, spanners, hydraulic jim crow blocks, iron, &c.

For further particulars and inspection of the plan, application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Mody Bay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th October 1886.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,00
RESERVE FUND £800,0

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN, CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Jucen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Bernocasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	—
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Château Larose	„ 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne / Red Bars (M. & Spau)	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ „	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ —
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	...
Finest do	„ 20 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.	Rs. a.	
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10	
Do. do do per 1 lb. tin	1 4	
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9	
1 do.	1 0	
2 do.	1 12	
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	„ 0 12
French Beans	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	„ 1 3
Small Sausages	...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	...	„ 1 0
From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.	Rs. a.	
Tongues (whole ox) per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12	
Andrews Corned Beef 2 lbs.	0 12	
Roast Beef 2 lbs.	0 12	
Boiled Beef 2 lbs.	0 12	
Brawn 2 lbs.	0 12	
Corned Beef 2 lbs.	0 12	
do. 1 lbs.	0 8	
Potted Tongues ½ lbs.	0 8	

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No orders for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2¼.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT),
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medow-Street, Bombay.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
in perfect bouquet and condition.

		Per box of	
UPMANN, Reg. Especial		50,	Rs. 24
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	do.	100,	„ 48
MANUEL GARCIA, Mon Plaisir.	do.	25,	„ 8
FLOR DE RIVERO, Reina Fina.	do.	100,	„ 30
EL MUNDO ES POCO, extra	do.	25,	„ 8
LA OLIVA, Reg. Principe	do.	100,	„ 25
FLOR DE HABANA, Reg. Reina	do.	50,	„ 10
EL VERANO, Princess	do.	50,	„ 8
INDUSTRIA	do.	100,	„ 15
Do.	do.	50,	„ 8
OPERAS	do.	100,	„ 12
FLORIDA	do.	100,	„ 8
LA IRIS	do.	50,	„ 3

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 0
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Polo Tournament—Central India Horse *vs.* Poona Horse, 4 p.m.
Polo—Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Nizam's Palace Team, 4-15 p.m.
Departure of English Mail.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Thames (s), from Sydney ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; and River Indus (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Regent (s), for Calcutta ; Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool ; Roumania (s), Gibraltar and Liverpool ; Chapra (s), Coasts and Calcutta ; and Agra (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 8 a. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A debate on "How far may the Bible be considered to be verbally inspired" will be held this evening at half-past eight o'clock at the Apollo Bunder Rooms. All young men are invited to attend. Admission free.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a newborn female child, found lying wrapped up in cloth, in a lane near the Jail Road, Oomercarry, in an advanced state of decomposition. The jury returned an open verdict.

DISMISSED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Kershandas Keshav, revenue and police patil of mauze Ghuma, taluka Sanand, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, having been convicted under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday afternoon, a day-labourer employed on board the s.s. Bermida, lying in the Prince's Dock, named Abdool Raimuth, while working in the hold of the vessel, sustained a fracture to his right leg, by a bale of piece-goods accidentally falling upon it. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mooljee Dyall, living at Hornby Road, reported the theft, on Wednesday afternoon, from his house, of six gold buttons, attached to a gold chain, valued at Rs. 80. A man, named Rama Rutton is suspected of having stolen the property. Enquiries are in progress.—Hillal Roomy, living at Bhendy Bazar Road, reported that a friend of his, named Ebrahim, absconded with some clothing and Rs. 100 in cash. The accused is supposed to have made off with the property to Poona.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of a European, name unknown. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in the Government Coal Depot basin at Arthur Bunder, Colaba. Deceased was apparently a seaman, about 30 years of age. The body was dressed, and the letters "G.B." was found tattooed on the right forearm. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury thereupon returned an open verdict.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. Members present :—Drs. G. Waters, Dorabji Hormusji, Dadabhai Jamasji, Bomonji Framji, D. B. Master, N. N. Katrack, A. D. Mody, R. K. Vacha, F. E. Davar, R. D. Nanji, A. V. Velkar, G. B. Prabhakar, C. E. Tookina, H. J. Appoo, B. S. Shroff, K. R. Kirtikar, J. P. Nicholson, Jamnadas Premchund, B. H. Dantra, H. N. Seervai, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. John Mahomed was elected a member of the Society. Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar read notes of very interesting surgical cases.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th October, 1886, was 390, being 22 more than the preceding week and 102 less than the week ending the 13th October, 1885, and 37 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 285 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 21·81. There were 76 deaths from remittent fevers, being 4 less than the last week, and 7 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 63, 23 and 9 last week, against 50, 21 and 11, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

GOADING NO TORTURE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Turner, solicitor to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, to prosecute two reckla-drivers, named Miajee Jeeva and Peera Nazir, on a charge of torturing their bullocks yesterday by means of a goad.

Mr. Turner said he was severely handicapped in consequence of his Worship's decision in a former case, in which he held that goading was no torture. He did not know whether his Worship was of the same opinion still.

His Worship : Quite.

Mr. Turner, showing two goads, small pieces of wood, with sharpened nails inserted in them, said they were the instruments which caused the torture. He would call evidence to prove that the men had used them, and severely tortured their bullocks by pricking them with them. He believed his Worship had expressed an opinion that goading was no more torture than spurring. He thought his Worship on inspecting the pins—

His Worship : I am glad you call them pins.

Mr. Turner : Pins may be small as well as large. At any rate I have never seen spurs as sharp as those goads. I submit that using those instruments on bullocks is certainly torture within the meaning of section 21, Act 48 of 1860. If your Worship is against me on that point, I shall tender evidence, and then take the Court's decision formally with a view, of course, of going to the High Court. Do I take your Worship to hold the same opinion, that using these particular instruments is not torture ?

His Worship : Yes.

Mr. Turner then proceeded to call an agent of the Society, who seized the goad and asked his Worship to record the evidence.

His Worship said it was a summary case in which evidence was not required to be recorded.

Mr. Turner urged that, as he was going to take the case to the High Court, it would be more convenient if the Court took down formally notes of evidence.

His Worship thought it was not necessary.

Mr. Turner : I shall require to put those two goads in evidence, and can't unless you take down the evidence.

His Worship : I am sorry the case is not appealable.

Mr. Turner : I know that, but I can take other means to obtain the decision of the High Court on the point. I apply formally to your Worship to take notes of the evidence I offer.

His Worship said he would follow the usual procedure prescribed by the Code.

The agent, named Ishwerlal Umritlal, stated that he saw the first-named accused at 5 o'clock on the Frere Road on Wednesday. He noticed one of the goads in his hand, and saw him use it twice. Accused then hid it in his turban. Witness then went up and took it away. He saw very slight blood on the accused.

His Worship : You saw very slight blood. What do you mean by slight blood ? There was no stream ?

Witness : No, Sir.

His Worship : Simply a little globule of blood ?

Witness : Yes, Sir.

His Worship : One little pimple of blood, I suppose ?

Witness : Yes, Sir.

The accused admitted using the goad and hiding it in his turban.

Mr. Turner : That's my case against this man.

His Worship : Very well. Accused is discharged.

Against the other accused another agent swore he saw him use the goad very forcibly twice on one of the bullocks in his reckla. The accused used it so forcibly in its side, that the bullock bellowed with pain. He then threw the goad away, and while getting it, the bullock kicked him, he believed the result of the goad. There was some blood, a small thin stream.

In answer to the Magistrate witness said the animal shied at him when he stopped the reckla, which was being driven at a rapid rate, and kicked him. He saw a small stream of blood issue from the wound inflicted by the goad. The stream was not as thick as his Worship's thumb.

His Worship : It was not, and might have been caused by three or four drops of blood.

Witness : Yes.

His Worship : Did any one else see him use the goad ?

Witness : I can't say.

The accused denied there was any blood on the animal. He used the goad but only slightly in its hindquarters.

Mr. Turner called no other witnesses, and the accused was acquitted.

His Worship granted Mr. Turner a copy of the record of the case. Mr. Turner then left with Mr. K. M. Shroff, the secretay to the society, who instructed him.

CHEATING BY AN INSOLVENT MERCHANT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb disposed of the case in which Jaitha Ranchord, an insolvent Bhattia merchant, was charged with cheating Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co., in respect of Rs. 5,000, on the 15th June last.

Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared in support of the charge ; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Kunderao, solicitor, defended the accused.

The accused, it appeared from the evidence of the prosecution, applied on the 15th June to Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co. for a loan of Rs. 5,000 on the promise of shipping 100 bales of cotton to the complainants' corresponding firm in England. On the understanding that the accused would deliver the necessary shipping orders within eight or ten days, the money was advanced. Some days after this period elapsed, and the shipping papers had not been supplied, messages were sent to the accused to produce the papers and ship the goods. Accused put them off on various excuses, but eventually produced a shipping order obtained from Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and on it induced Mr. Framjee to sign the manifest, which he would not have done if he had not believed the goods were at the Custom House. It was found there were no goods at the Custom House, and the accused had absconded from Bombay. He did not return for some time, and was at last arrested in the Insolvency Court, where he appeared to apply for a protection order, at the instance of the complainants. It was contended in defence that the accused intended to deliver the cotton, and had entered into negotiations for its purchase, and a witness was called to prove it.

In deciding the case, Mr. Webb said that it was quite clear to his mind that the accused was in insolvent circumstances at the time he obtained the money. It was shown by the prosecution that he had no cotton, and was deeply involved at the time, and had made no effort to get any. The witness for the defence stated that a verbal agreement had been entered into to supply the accused with cotton, the latter had possession of it, but this happened two days after the shipping orders were given to the complainants. The charge was clearly proved, and it was clear to his mind the accused had intended to commit a fraud. The accused was awarded one year's hard labour.

THE COWASJEE DINSHAW LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

A MEETING of the members of the Cowasjee Dinshaw Library and Reading Room was held in the rooms of the library, No. 24, Church Sreet, on Wednesday last, at 5½ p.m. On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw P. Kanga, Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta was called to the chair. The honorary manager, Mr. Dinshaw Edulje Wacha, then read the report on the affairs of the library from the commencement till the 31st December last. The following is an abstract :—This institution, as you may be aware, was originally founded on 15th March, 1875, as "The Students' Reading-room." The number of members has fluctuated from 250 to 450. At one time the maximum of 500 was reached. The annual average may be fairly taken at from 325 to 350. The number on the roll at the end of 31st December, 1885, was 381. The average daily attendance is about 80 to 100. The number of books issued last year was 2,217. Financially, the institution is entirely self-supporting. The ordinary receipts, and the few donations received, have not only sufficed to pay the ordinary expenditure, but to purchase books of the value of about Rs. 2,200 during the last eleven years, or at the rate of Rs. 200 per annum. Thus, with but little extraneous assistance in the way of donations, a list of which is appended, the library has fairly striven to keep pace with the growing literature of the day, by making a respectable addition to the original stock of books presented by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw. A decade has now passed since the establishment of the institution, and it is necessary that the sphere of its utility should be extended by taking steps to provide a free home for its accommodation, and from a modest reserve fund. It may be mentioned that Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has promised on his return to Bombay to render assistance in the direction of the latter, assistance which, it is much to be wished, the enlightened and affluent classes of the Bombay community would try to supplement. And with regard to the former, it would be well for the permanence and future well-being of the institution that those entrusted with its management should embrace some fitting opportunity to approach that liberal-hearted gentleman, and appeal to his generosity to provide for it a local habitation of its own in some eligible locality. Meanwhile, it will be proposed at this meeting that a small working committee of management be nominated with the view of conducting the affairs of the library in the same way as those of kindred institutions—the reasons which originally interfered with the adoption of such a course having ceased to operate.

The chairman proposed, and Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji seconded, that the report and audited statement of accounts of the library, from the commencement till 31st December 1885, just read, be adopted. In moving the above resolution, the chairman congratulated the members on the satisfactory progress which the library had been able to show since the date of its establishment under the able management of its honorary manager, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. This was to be expected from what has been known of Mr. Wacha's zeal and disinterestedness in any undertaking calculated to promote public welfare. Mr. Mehta then eulogised Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw's noble gift of a library—a charity which, he thought, was every way more to be commended than some of the charities now and then heard of in Bombay. He expessed a wish that, on his return to Bombay, Mr. Cowasji may see the propriety of crowning the edifice which his liberality has reared by providing for the library a free home in some suitable and breezy locality. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Resolution II.—That the following members be nominated as the managing committee, and that they be empowered to frame the necessary rules and regulations for conducting the affairs of the library :—Mr. Dinshaw Pestonji Kanga, Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Petit, Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji, Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, honorary secretary and treasurer.

Resolution III.—That this meeting expresses its sense of deep gratitude for the generous support which Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala has accorded to the institution since the date of its establishment, and for the great interest he has uniformly evinced in its rise and progress. And that the secretary and treasurer be requested to communicate this resolution to that gentleman. In moving this resolution, Mr. Dinshaw P. Kanga observed that it gave him great pleasure to propose it. Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw has richly earned by his munificence and the other assistance referred to in the report the gratitude of the members. His liberality has been well known, not only here but at Aden. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Resolution IV.—That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the auditors for their trouble in auditing the accounts of the library, and to the several donors for their donations and presents.

Mr. Dinsha Pestonjee Kanga then rose and said that this meeting cannot separate without according their hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wacha, who has been the life and soul of the institution. The flourishing condition of the library, to which they all bore testimony to-day, was entirely owing to his unflagging energy, ability and enthusiasm. The chairman seconded the proposition, saying that he had only one remark to make, that in reality Mr. Wacha was fairly entitled to the honour of being considered the founder of the institution. The resolution was carried with cheers.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was heartily responded to, the meeting was dissolved.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 39, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. J. Y. Lang, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

The directors, in submitting to the shareholders the audited accounts to 30th June 1886, regret that, owing to another short crop at Bhownugger, the results of the year are not more satisfactory. In view of the exceptional nature of the past season, Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co. forego half the commission due to them. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 6,293-5-11, and the directors propose to carry forward this amount to next year. The total quantities turned out by the company's presses were—

Bhownugger ...11,345 bales against 12,994 bales in 1885.
Mhowa .... 9,241 „ „ 2,968 „ „ 1885.

20,586 bales aginst 15,962 bales.

Having entered into an arrangement with the Albert Press Co. (limited) for joint working of the presses at Mhowa, and the rains having so far been very favourable throughout the districts, the directors look forward to a satisfactory result in the next accounts. Mr. Tulluckchund Manockchund retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Valentine Reid having left for Europe, his place on the board was taken by Dr. Pinto, which requires the sanction of the shareholders.

The directors' report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1886, were approved and adopted. The election by the board of Dr. L. J. Pinto, as a director in place of Mr. R. Valentime Reid, who had left for England, was approved. Mr. TulluckchundManockchund, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Baloobhoy Kalianbhoy and K. M. Shroff were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday, to investigate the circumstances attending the accident to the s.s. Dunedin, in the Prince's Dock, on the 8th instant The Court, under the presidency of Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisted of Captain M. Bean, I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay ; Lieutenant E. Fleet, R. N., of H. M. S. Briton ; and Capt. A. Burgess, Commander of the s.s. Peverif ; Messrs. J. G. Dobbie, Superintending Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., and Charles Brown, engineer, were appointed additional assessors by the Court.

Mr. Little appeared for Government ; Mr. Walker appeared for the engineers ; and Mr. Brown represented the master and owners of the Dunedin.

John Pasely Cumming, master of the s.s. Dunedin, examined by Mr. Little, said : I commanded the Dunedin since she was built in 1883. We entered the dock on the 28th September. There were on deck three navigating officers besides myself, and three engineers, with a full complement of crew. We stopped at the Ibis wharf, and finished on the 7th with 3,300 tons of cargo. She drew 20ft. 10in. aft and 20ft. forward. The usual orders were given the previous night. On the 8th, at 5-45 a. m., Mr. Cottle, the Assistant Dock Master, came on board. About ten minutes after we hauled off. I was on the bridge, with Mr. Cottle, and in charge, and Mr. Melling, the 3rd officer by the telegraph on the bridge, it being his duty to attend to it. The telegraph was the usual one. Mr. Cottle gave all orders, and as far as I recollect, his first order to the engine room was to go slow ahead. This was after the usual precaution was taken to see if the engineers were ready before we got adrift. After a few revolutions the next order was stop, which was followed by slow astern, which was just for a few revolutions. After that the order was stop and slow astern. The ship was then pretty well between the Ibis wharf and the north pier. The telegraph was duly replied to slow astern, and the engines seemed to get way. As we watched the motion of the ship and found she did not give way, Mr. Cottle ordered the engines half-speed astern. The order was replied to, but as she still seemed to keep way, the order full-speed astern was given. I told the 3rd officer to repeat the order, and it was replied to from the engine room. Immediately after Mr. Cottle ordered the port anchor to be let go, it was let go, and we were, I suppose, 20 or 30 feet from the Dock wall. We struck immediately after, and I ran down from the bridge to the engine room skylight. I saw the engines moving slowly. I could not say which way. I asked if anything was the matter. I think, but I am not certain, some one replied, nothing was the matter. I then went on the bridge : the engines stopped. She struck on the port side of the stem. The anchor was lifted in about two minutes, and the ship seemed then to forge ahead. The order was given to go slow astern, but I could not say if it was replied to. The anchor was then ordered to be let go, so that it should not get between the bows and the wharf. She struck again, a glancing blow, on the left of the bow, a little higher up, near the north pier. I left the bridge and went forward and sent the carpenter below to see if any damage occurred. He reported hearing water rushing in. I went below and found three feet of water in the fore-peak, and a strong rush of water on each side of the stem. We at once attended to the sluices, and found them closed. The carpenter stopped the leak to some extent with oakum. By that time we had altogether 7ft. 4in. of water in. We were then hauled along and made fast to the nearest ship. We were then berthed at G. W. wharf, and a survey was held. Some plates were fractured, and the stem twisted about an inch and a half to starboard. The damage has been repaired and the ship reloaded. The first collision was owing to the engines moving ahead instead of astern. I don't know why she forged ahead and struck the second time. One or more fenders were used, but I don't think they were of any service, as they were round. I don't remember the engines ever going the wrong way before. The engineers have always conducted themselves very well. I do not think anything else could have been done beyond what was done to avert the collisions. The telegraph usually works well, and we tested it with the steering gear that morning. As usual, they were both found to be in order.

Examined by Mr. Brown : There was no fog, no wind, and everything clear. Everything was proper, and the officers and men in their places. There was no confusion on board. The orders from the telgraph are invariably replied to. I particularly noticed that the second order of half and full speed astern were correctly replied to by the indicator. As there seemed a probability of an accident, I had the orders repeated by the 3rd officer. I was bound for Havre *via* Malta with a full cargo.

By Mr. Walker : I expect to leave by Saturday. The third engineer has been with me since the ship was built. The other engineers have been with me on several voyages. I have never found any fault with any of them. I have reason to believe they were in their places on the morning of the accident. The second blow was as hard as the first, but only a slanting one. The orders given are recorded, then entered in the engineers' log book.

By the Court : The stern wharp was kept as taut as possible. I do not know who was attending to the engines. I believe the 2nd.

The chief engineer, Mr. William Andrew McClellan, examined, stated : I joined the Dunedin in the middle of December 1885. I have been chief for eight years. The telegraph was tested the morning of the accident. Our engines are usually styled compound direct-acting engines. They are reversed by a small donkey engine putting the links in the direction required. The second Engineer tried the reversing gear before we got any orders that morning. He (the third), the donkey man, and myself were in the engine-room. I was on the starting platform, and the other engineers were at the starting gear. One of them attends to the telegraph, and he repeats the order on the indicator, and sings it out. I believe the second was attending to the telegraph, and I was looking on to see there was no hitch with the engines. The 3rd engineer was attending to the starting gear. I felt the ship strike about half a minute after the engines moved ahead. Then the captain came to the sky-light and asked if all was right below. I replied the engines were all right. I then reversed the engines, full-speed astern. The second was standing in front of the wheel, and the third at the starting handle of the donkey engine, just forward of the wheel, and I noticed the telegraph was half-speed astern. In ten seconds the sengines were reversed. I kept them going astern till ordered to stop. I did not feel the shock the second time the ship struck. The engines worked quite properly. I account for the engines being put ahead instead of astern, because the drain cocks join the high-press cylinder, and casing being open, the steam escaping obscured the gear of the engines to such a degree that the engineers could not see whether the reversing gear was ahead or astern. I noticed a considerable amotmt of steam in the engine room. It was necessary to keep the drain cocks open, in order to blow off the water from the cylinder and casing. This has never happened before on board. The engineers were perfectly sober.

By Mr. Walker : I felt the ship strike immediately before the captain came and spoke to me from the sky light. I immediately gave the order "full speed astern". I keep a record of all orders sent down from the bridge.

Have you been satisfied or otherwise with the conduct of the second and third engineers ?—I have been entirely satisfied.

By one of the assessors : Was it prudent to work your engines when you could not see the gear by the engine-room being so full of steam ?—I should say it was not prudent.

Mr. M. W. Howell, second engineer, s.s. Dunedin in reply to Mr. Little said : I hold a certificate of competency as first-class engineer granted by the Board of Trade on the 31st August 1885. I joined the Dunedin on the 8th December, 1885. I have been second engineer and chief engineer on steamers previously. I have heard the evidence given by the chief engineer, and the orders and times mentioned by him are perfectly correct. One the morning of the 8th instant, I was in charge of the engines. I answered the telegraph the second time it was shown "slow astern". That was at 6-7 a.m. I pulled the reversing wheel astern, and the 3rd engineer gave her the steam. I ran on the telegraph but the engines could not go full speed as there was not enough vacuum. Shortly after the chief engineer ran down and said that the engines were going wrong. I felt the ship strike when we were on the point of reversing the engines. I felt her strike only once. We stopped at 6-9 a. m.

How do you account for the engines being put astern instead of ahead. We must have turned the wheel the wrong way when we stopped the engines the first time.

Who turned the wheel the first time ?—I turned the wheel.

When you turned the wheel the first time the wrong way, how is it you did not see that the vessel was going astern instead of ahead ?—I could not see because of the steam.

By Mr. Walker : I have turned the wheel numbers of times ; and have never before made such a mistake.

Do I understand that the steam was so thick that you could not see the crank ?—It entirely hid every crank from view. I did not wait till the steam had cleared away, because I was positive that the gearing was in proper position.

By Mr. Dobbie : If there was any indication close to the wheel that the engines were going ahead, the accidents would not have occurred.

Mr. E. Turner, third engineer s.s. Dunedin, said : I do not hold any certificate from the Board of Trade. I have heard the evidence given by the chief and second engineers, and the orders and times mentioned by them are correct. I account for the engines being ahead instead of astern, because on account of the steam in the room, we could not see the crank of the reversing gear. I have been in the vessel a year and eleven months. I have never known such a mistake to occur on a ship ; at any rate, not this ship. I did not feel the vessel strike more than once. I have been second engineer of a vessel before. (Witness produced three certificates from a captain and two chief engineers he had served under before).

Mr. J. R. Cottle, first assistant dockmaster, Prince's Dock, deposed : I went at 5-30 p.m., on the 8th instant, on board the Dunedin. I asked the captain if all was ready he said "yes." I then sent out the starboard line to the island of the dock entrance, and gave an order "one turn ahead" to get the vessel free from the s.s. St. Dunstan. The Dunedin appearing to get a lot of headway, I gave an order to the third officer to telegraph "slow astern" and she did not appear to stop, I gave an order to "half speed as taken and to check her aft." This did not appear to stop her ; and an order was then given to full speed astern. She still did not appear to stop and Mr. Melling, the pilot, and I both simultaneously shouted out "let go the anchor." I told the third officer to repeat the order "full speed astern," which was done. The vessel at once struck the wall on the port side a glancing blow. At this moment the captain and Mr. Mellins went down the bridge. Previous to that I heard some one on the quay, "let go your anchor." We hove the anchor and I heard some one on the quay call out again, "why she's coming on again : let go your anchor." We let go the anchor, and the vessel struck the wall again very slightly on the port bow. After that I went ashore and the vessel was fastened to another steamer We had seven steamers to handle that time and the work had been done in two-and-a-half hours.

Mr. Little : Would it not be easier to get the vessel out of the dock by means of a small steam tug ?—Yes ; it would be much easier, if we had one.

Do you know of any previous cases in the dock where the wheel was put ahead instead of astern ?—Yes ; for instance that of the s.s. Clan Ogilvie which ran down the s.s. Inflexible.

That was in January, 1883 ?—Just so.

Do you know of any other cases ?— I know of others, but as the people are not present I don't feel justified in mentioning their names.

You need not mention their names ; but you know of several other instances?—Yes.

Mr. Walker : Is it a common thing for the wheel to be put ahead instead of astern ?—Well, it is not a common thing.

Can you give me an approximate idea of the number of cases you know ? I have known half a dozen cases.

By Mr. Dobbie : Of the half a dozen cases I know, only two resulted in accidents. In the other cases, we managed to pick up the vessels in time.

Mr. Little intamated that he did not intend calling any other witness.

His Worship then said that the Court would sit again at 12 noon to-day, to consider whether any charges were to be framed.

POONA CENRAL RIFLE MEETING.

MATCH NO. VIII.
WANOWRIE CUP.

1	Dublin Fusiliers	338	175
	Sergt Downton, Woro Regt	62	20

MATCH NO. XXIV.
NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS'.

1	Subr Amir Khan, 13th N I	23	30
2	Jemr Shaik Kasim, 21st N I	21	15

MATCH NO. XXXVI.
RIFLE GATHERING E. 500 YARDS.

1	Sgt Bedford, Glos	33	25
2	Major Lacey, E V R	33	20
3	Lc Corpl Clabby, B V	32	15
4	Cr Sgt McKenna, Lanc Fus	32	10
5	Sgt Black, B Vol	31	10
6	Sgt Cahill, B Vol	31	8
7	S A Tooth, Ord	30	5
8	Sgt Onions, N S	33	5
9	Corpl Sallis, Woro	30	5
10	Pte Green, Lanc Fus	30	5
11	Sgt Pearson, D Fus	30	5
12	Lc Corpl Brown, B Vol	30	5

MATCH NO. XLVI.
RIFLE GATHERINGN. 200 YARDS.

1	L Nk Gopal Jadow, 12th N I	24	20
2	Pte Mahomed, 13th N I	22	15
3	„ Dillux Sing, 13th N I	21	10
4	Nk Syad Ahmed, 3rd. N I	21	10
5	Pte Gopal Sing, 13th N I	20	7
6	„ Gunputta Sing, 13th N I	20	7
7	„ Narayen Sillar, 19th N I	20	5
8	„ Sayed Ali Shah, 22nd N I	19	5
9	„ Gunga Sing, 12th N I	18	5
10	„ Raghoo Porrub, 13th N I	17	5

1 Counted out.

MATCH NO. XLVI.
RIFLE GATHERING N. 300 YARDS.

1	Hr Amir Khan, 13th N I	28	20
2	Hr Shem Sing, 29th N I	27	15
3	Pte Bunda Sing, 22nd N I	27	10
4	Naik Sayed Ahmed, 3rd N I	27	10
5	„ Shaik Abdool Karim, 21st N I	26	7
6	Pte Raghoo Peerub, 13th N I	26	7
7	„ Sheogovind Sing, 13th N I	25	5
8	L N K Ahmed Khan, 29th N I	25	5
9	„ Sayed Hussein, 19th N I	25	5
10	Pte Baktawar Moragee, 3rd N I	25	5

HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE.

Lc Nk Ahmed Khan, 29th N I .... 136 Bronze Medal

MATCH NO. XXXVI.
RIFLE GATHERING E. 100 YARDS.

1	Pte Thompson, L F	33	25
2	Sgt Sallnow, G I P	32	20
3	L Cpl Green, E Y R	32	15
4	Sgt Davis, R E	32	10
5	D Ewart, N S	32	10
6	Sgt Pearson, D F	32	8
7	„ Osborn, G I P	31	8
8	LcCpl Pullen, N S	31	5
9	Sgt A Tooth, Ord	31	5
10	Sgt Cahill, B Vol	31	5
11	L Cpl Clabby, B Vol	30	5
12	Sgt Seaforth, N S	30	5

4 Counted out.

MATCH NO. XXXVI.
RIFLE GATHERING E. 200 YARDS.

1	Cpl Moore, Lanc Fus	32	25
2	L Cpl Clabby, B Vols	30	20
3	Pte Dryland, N S	29	15
4	Cr Sgt McKenna, Lanc Fus	29	10
5	Sgt Maloney, Woro	29	10
6	„ Holder N S	28	8
7	B S M Bolton, R A	28	8
8	C Sgt Aetherington, R D	28	5
9	Pte Norman, Lanc	28	5
10	Cpl Critchell, B B C I R	28	5
11	Lc Cpl Saddler, G I P	28	5
12	Cr Sgt Bowden, E Y R	28	5

1 Counted out.

MATCH NO. XLVI.
RIFLE GATHERING 700 YARDS N.

1	L N K Ahmed Khan, 29th N I	29	20
2	Khem Sing, 29th N I	27	15
3	Naik Shaik Oosman, 3rd N I	26	10
4	Pte Jacjojee Anarty, 10th N I	26	10
5	Sr Amir Khan, 13th N I	26	7
6	Pte Dilbucus Sing, 13th N I	25	7
7	„ Ragho Sing, 12th N I	24	5
8	„ Sheogovind Sing, 13th N I	24	5
9	Nk Moosa Khan, 29th N I	24	5
10	„ Kooshearam, 29th N I	24	5

MATCH NO. XLVI.
RIFLE GATHERING 500 YARDS N.

1	L Nk Ahmed Khan, 29th N I	27	20
2	Pte Raghoo Parun, 13th N I	27	15
3	L Nk Ramchunder, Hone, 13th N I	27	10
4	Sr Amir Khan, 13th N I	26	10
5	A Appa Swoose, 8th N I	25	7
6	Ln Narayen Salokha, 19th N I	25	7
7	Pte Madoo Sing, 3rd N I	24	5
8	„ Rama Sing, 22nd N I	23	5
9	„ Jacoji Anasaty, 10th N I	23	5
10	L Nk Abba Samoose, 21st N I	25	3

1 Counted out.

MATCH NO. XXXVI.
RIFLE GATHERING E 300 YARDS.

1	LcCpl Clabby, B Vols	31	25
2	„ Brown, B Vols	30	20
3	Corpl Critchell, B B and C I	30	15
4	Dr Powell, Worc	30	10
5	Cpl Gowland, E Y	29	10
6	Pte Taylor, Lanc Fus	29	8
7	„ Wilson, E Y	29	8
8	Cr Sgt Hepburn, B B and C I	28	5
9	Srgt Sallmon, G I P	28	5
10	„ McGee, E Y R	28	5
11	Lc Cpl Breen E Y R	28	5
12	Cpl Band, E Y R	28	5

2 Counted out.

MATCH NO. XIV.
W. I. R. A.

1	Pte Sheogovind Sing, 13th N I and Silver Medal	102	40
2	„ Noke Bunda, 29th N I	101	30
3	„ Nutha Sing, 13th N I	98	20
4	Hve Khan Sing, 29th N I	98	20
5	Hve Shak Por Mahomed, 21st N I	97	15
6	Lc Nk Narayen Suhunka, 19th N I	94	15
7	Pte Chooni Lail, 13th N I	94	10
8	Lc Nk Ramjee Powar, 19th N I	93	10
9	Nk Luxumon Melita, 13th N I	93	10
10	Hav Deo Sait, 10th N I	92	8
11	L N Ramjee Hore, 10th N I	91	8
12	Q M H Ram Deen, 29th N I	91	8
13	Pte Mahomed Khan, 13th N I	91	5
14	Nk Amir Khan, 13th N I	90	5
15	Pte Shaik Ebrahim, 2nd N I	90	5
16	Jm Gheeba Khan, 29th N I	89	5
17	Pte Jamahar, Khan, 31st N I	88	5

Highest Individual Score.

Pte Mutha Sing, 13th N I 31 25

DECORATING AN INDIAN HOUSE.

THIS is a question which, at first sight seems easy of solution when one sees the store of decorative treasures from every corner of India so lavishly displayed in the Indian section of the Exhibition. I who have *lived* in India, however, know how difficult it is for the majority of people there to deal successfully with the difficulty ; so many hindrances arise almost impossible to understand for those living in the midst of abundant resources and capable hands.

In the first place, a very large proportion of Indian homes are of a temporary character, and careful housewives feel they must not allow their taste for the beautiful to run away with the rupees to the exclusion of the practical. Elaborate decoration, which has to be left behind when a sudden marching order comes, is scarcely a profitable investment, to say nothing of the pangs a woman's heart feels at parting from the household gods she has herself created. During my life in various parts of India I was very much struck by the way the generality of people completely overlooked the material under their hands. I hear someone say, "But in my part of India there is nothing to be had ; I am far away from all the great centres ;" to which I reply, "There is no part of India where something in the way of pots or metal-work may not be found." Their quality or the finish of the workmanship matters but little. I have seen some of the roughest pottery which for elegance of shape and harmony of colouring I would not exhange for some so-called valuable china. It may not be out of place here to urge upon all who take a real interest in the art welfare of India to discourage by every means in their power the copying of Western models. True art is to be seen in the article produced, being suitable in every particular to the use it is to be put to—its proportions, shape, material. It is sad to see how every branch of art in the East is deteriorating with contact with the West ; the embroiderers use modern florid designs and aniline dyes, which they do not understand blending as they do their natural dyes. Their actual needlework, moreover, is not in character with the design ; the consequence is agony to an artistic nature. In the same way with pottery ; the Azimghur pottery, so charming in its black and silver simplicity when applied to serias (water-bottles), with or without handles ; hookah stands of sorts ; sagdharis, a small vessel to hold a ball of fire, to be seen in every house in Bengal, and presented to the departing guest in lieu of matches ; but the same material, adapted to the common household jug, one of a "set of three," becomes highly heavy and unsuitable. My ungrateful spirit rebelled when a Baba, whose child I had doctored successfully, presented me with a tea-service of Moorhadabad ware, each article clumsy in shape and heavy, the metal with which it was lined making the tea poisonous to a sensitive palate, and the heated cup punishing the unwary drinker. The tortures to which I have been a victim must be my excuse for this long digression.

Will my Indian sisters forgive me for suggesting to them that their drawing-rooms would be much more charming if, instead of sending to England for a carpet, and invoking the help of tradesmen or long-suffering relatives to choose it when neither person has the faintest idea of what is really needed, they would be content with the pretty matting, suitable in every way to the climate, and therefore the artistic thing. A carpet on the floor is certain to attract white ants, is more hot-looking, and the surroundings being so different, does not turn the Lucknow drawing-room into a replica of one in South Kensington ; therefore does not achieve the hoped-for result, that of recalling the room "at home," but is, on the contrary, a perpetual eyesore and reproach, if, indeed, it survives the attack of insects. To the unfortunate possessor, the money expended in this vain effort after the beautiful would be more profitably laid out in colouring the walls, instead of leaving them in their virgin insipidness of whitewash ; this would at once take away from the bare, prison-like look, and if tints were judiciously chosen, would seem cooler, and remove the reproach of glare so intimately associated with an Indian room, and so trying to the nerves. The what I must call mania for drapery that possesses the English world would be absolutely fatal to an Indian one ; they harbour mosquitoes and many another noxious insect, and also hinder to a great extent the free passage of air. Both these objections are serious ones, but much in the way of decoration may be done with flat-lying needlework, which can be thoroughly brushed and taken down at regular intervals. In the weary hours of a tropical hot-weather season a whole houseful of friezes, dados, pardahs might be made with very little exertion to the worker, and with infinite advantage to herself and her home ; much latent talent would thereby be developed and unsuspected genius brought to the surface. Those to whom needlework is a toil might do much with their brushes, or even with a red-hot poker and wood !

The first thing to be considered in decorating is the colour of the walls. For all hot climates violent colours and contrasts are best avoided ; they are apt to be irritants to nerves already tried by climate, and, moreover, will not agree with every style or colouring that may already exist in furniture. The second vital question to be remembered is, that Indian rooms open into each other, and when pardahs (short curtains) take the place of doors, harmony in the choice of tints is a most important consideration, as from one room to another portions of each are seen necessarily, therefore certain colours in juxtaposition are to be avoided.

Take any such colour as duck's-egg green cream, pale pink, grey turquoise blue—that is, blue with a tint of green in it, to take off from the dull leaden-look blue sometimes has—paint any woodwork that may be in harmony or contrast, provided the latter be not too great ; then if, as is generally the case in hot climates, the room is lofty out of proportion to its size, and a frieze of from twelve to eighteen inches in width of some conventional pattern, in tones both darker and lighter than the walls ; the simpler the design the more easily it is reproduced, and is often more effective than an elaborate one ; to add brilliance to the effect, points of colour may be introduced with a happy result. With such a room brilliant colouring in hangings, table covers, furniture coverings would be appropriate, pictures and ornaments judiciously grouped completing the decoration.

In the foregoing I have but briefly sketched an outline for individuals to fill in for themselves according to their tastes, means, or requirements. In future letters I propose giving detailed descriptions of rooms I have myself decorated with fortunate results, and describing more fully the methods I employed in producing effects. I had but little money to spend, and therefore had to consider every detail most carefully to avoid falling into errors, the correction of which would cause vexatious expenditure of time and money. In spite of every precaution I had to lament many failures, as all my efforts were tentative. I had nothing to guide me, no knowledge of painting whatever, and I could but experiment until I arrived at my ideal—a clumsy and snail-like progress.—*Florence, in the United Service Gazette.*

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN TASMANIA.

THE following statements appear in the Hobart *Daily Telegraph* :—"The recent development of the Mount Lyell gold-discovery bids fair to eclipse anything of the kind hitherto found in Tasmania, and even to rival the famed Mount Morgan, of Queensland, the value of which is counted in millions. Mount Lyell is situate about seventeen miles north-east of Macquarie Harbour, on the west coast of Tasmania. The miners—whose long and indefatigable labours have at last been crowned with splendid and well-deserved success—have been prospecting in the locality for some three years or more. At an early period of their operations, they found some very coarse reef-gold, giving every indication of the presence of an exceeding rich reef or lode in the vicinity. Reasoning from the indications, the prospectors (who had secured a prospecting area of fifty acres under a protection order) commenced a systematic search for the lode, carrying up a tail-race and working away a large face before them, and obtaining gold in considerable quantity as they proceeded. The ground presented extraordinary difficulties, being encumbered with large masses of tin-ore, rock, and cement, which required to be blasted with dynamite. The tail-race was carried through a peculiar formation, and one day one of the miners employed by the prospectors threw down the hydraulic hose which they were using, and the jet was left playing on the side of the cutting. After a while the man's attention was caught by the rich appearance of gold near the jet, where the stream was depositing it so as quite to gild the soil. Further prospecting has revealed to some extent the extraordinary richness of the deposit. It would appear at first sight to be a dyke-formation ; but its exploration so far, indicates that it is of hydrothermal origin, like the celebrated Mount Morgan Mine. Several assays have been made, giving magnificent results. We know of three, which were respectively at the rate of 164 oz., 187 oz., and 348 oz. to the ton."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen, a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a *derivative*, this ointment draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old-fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally *derivative*, yet perfectly painless, powers.

THE SULTAN'S *NON POSSUMUS.*

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* writes :—In the various plans for the solution of the Eastern Question formed by elaboration from moral consciousness and conceptions of right, it is sometimes provided that the Sultan should furnish a certain element of concession to the new state of things. This I exclude absolutely from all consideration, and at the same time I should decidedly eliminate the conception of a Balkanic confederation of which the Sultan shall be the head. The position of the Turkish Empire is on a slippery decline, to remount which is beyond any range of hypothesis, and on which any voluntary motion is as difficult as attempting to walk downward on an ice slope, where it is even difficult to stand still. One concession to the principle of nationalities, or the rights of the subject, would be the signal for pressure on all sides, encouragement to Christians and demoralization among the Mussulmans, which might hasten the catastrophe it was proposed to avoid. The Sultan will not concede except to the sword. He may accept a *fait accompli* coming by surprise, when the effort to repel it involves an active effort which implies reconquest, but not a prospective retreat where he can stand on the defensive. The Turk is sagacious if not wise, and he knows that any yielding will probably be accepted as the result of fear, and the temper in which one must meet even a lion in the way is a fearless one. He knows that the Empire is doomed, but *Kismet* shall be responsible, not his weakness.

The history of all the late Turkish disasters shows this fact. When in 1866 the Cretans took up arms to defend rights which had been given long before by Imperial firman, the right which they stood out for was simply that of meeting in general assembly to discuss their affairs and petition the Sultan. They prepared a petition, and claimed the right to present it by the hands of a deputation to the Sultan. The Governor-General insisted that the petition should be committed to him for delivery, and that then the assembly should should disperse, and, as it refused to do so until the Sultan should reply negatively or affirmatively to the assembly in its official capacity, force was employed to compel submission, and the three years' war, which prepared the demoralization of the army, the ruin of the finances, and the autonomy of the Danube States was the consequence. The pride and negative policy of the Sultan forbade a concession which the Porte had once committed itself to refusing ; and, though Servia and Roumania profited by the disasters of the war, Crete came out ruined without the grace even of an amnesty.

After the first year of the war with Servia and Montenegro, in which the Turks were victorious over the former, and defeated by the latter, the negotiation of a treaty of peace with the mountain principality failed on points of concession equally trivial. Prince Nikita proposed, as the ultimate conditions of peace, only two —the recognition of the independence of the Kutchi, a little tribe of 4,000 or 5,000 souls on the south-eastern frontier, who had always fought with Montenegro, and had never been governed by the Turks ; and the guarantee of safe return and full protection for the refugees from Herzegovina, who had been driven by the war into the principality, and whom its resources did not enable it to retain in permanent hospitality. Both these conditions the Sultan refused, and the war was renewed, opening the way for Russian intervention, and the long list of disasters which was suspended by the Treaty of Berlin, and which was the penultimate step in the long descent into ruin. The next collision will, in all human probability, bring about the final dissolution of the Turkish Empire in Europe, and, though the Porte is undoubtedly aware of it, a proposition to make any further concessions will surely meet with the familiar *non possumus.*

To concede the Armenian reforms demanded by England is, perhaps, impossible from the want of any administrative mechanism which could initiate reform. All that the Porte can do in that way, is to send a good Governor in the place of a bad one, if it has one, but the concessions necessary on this side the Bosphorus would be the completion of Bulgarian unity, to prevent Russia from offering this as the fruits of Russian protection and friendship ; the organization of Greek Macedonia in such a manner as to constitute a guarantee for the Hellenic element in its own sphere ; and a similar guarantee for Servia. The Porte must know, what everybody knows, that at no more distant a date than next springtime Western Bulgaria (Eastern Macedonia) will be in insurrection, that even if Russia does not interfere sooner, Bulgaria will rise again to achieve this completion, and that Russia will secure it and establish herself permanentl yin the protectorate of Bulgaria.

The Greek Government has been for years endeavouring to come to an understanding with the Porte on the basis of concessions not in the least involving the sovereignty of the Sultan, but simply on the administrative reforms necessary to protect the interests of Hellenism for the future, and everything, even to the junction of the Thessalian-Greek railways with the Macedonian-Turkish, so that through trains might run from Athens to Salonica, was met by the same invariable and impassive obstruction. The cardinal principle of Tricoupis's foreign policy was to arrive at an alliance or understanding with the Porte as to the overlying, rather than conflicting interests of Greece and Turkey, but the Sultan, with all his appreciation of the Greek influence in his Empire and the advantage of conciliating it, has turned a deaf ear to every overture. If the Government had remained in the hands of Tricoupis instead of those of a harlequin, the Bulgarian rising, which led to the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, would have had a very different issue from that which it had ; and again, if the Porte hadhad the wisdom, seeing that it could not prevent the union of the two Bulgarias, to make a frank concession of absolute union, it would have put off another evil day and paralysed for a time Russian intrigues in the principality. It does not matter in the least whether this absolute refusal to concede anything to civilization comes from the consciousness that a concession would only open the way to need for more, or from hostility to concession pure and simple—the result is the same. The Turks are under no illusion as to the ultimate destiny of their Empire, and they ought to know that if there is a chance of retarding it, it lies in properly timed and willingly accorded concessions to the aspirations to autonomy of its rayahs. Even this may not succeed, but it presents the sole hope, and the Mussulman *non possumus* is the only reply we can hope for to any presentation of it.

It seems to me therefore, that any plan based on an alliance of the Sultan with the vassal States, or with any of the European Powers, conditioned on organic concessions to be made to the subject population of a nature to content them and enlist their co-operation, is entirely impracticable, and, as Russia in such a contingency would not hesitate to promise to the Sultan the preservation of the *status quo* in case of a successful war, though, possibly, probably I may say, without the slightest intention of keeping any such promise, the probability is that any attempt to urge the Sultan into a league whose object was to benefit and enlarge the Christian States of the Balkans would drive him into the arms of the Czar. No doubt such an alliance seems to the English mind the most unnatural and suicidal, which could result from the development of the Eastern question, but I know that it has its warm advocates at Constantinople and its bases at St. Petersburg. Russia could make promises which England could not, because they would be knowingly delusive and would cost nothing in redemption, and really the sympathy between autocratic Russia and absolutist Turkey is the most natural under the circumstances—a difference of religion being probably to either of less political importance than the infection of constitutionalism. The Government which has the controlling influence at Constantinople is that which supports the Sultan in following his chosen ways.

3,000 EGYPTIANS BELEAGUERED IN THE SOUDAN.

DR. KITCHENER has received news from Zanzibar to the effect that a certain Ewin Bey—a German by birth, whose real name is Schnitzler—is still holding out for the Egyptian Government in the Equatorial Provinces at a place called Wady Ly, some 40 miles south of Gondokoro. According to the *Standard's* Cairo correspondent, he has with him about 3,000 Egyptians, survivors of the garrisons of the Fashada and Dashoor neighbourhoods. Being unable to make his way to the coast, as a hostile chief stronger than he holds the passes between him and Oganda, he asks urgently for provisions, which will be sent if possible. It is hoped that the hostile chief will for adequate consideration allow the carriers to pass through his territory, though he refuses egress to the beleaguered garrison. Dr. Crookshank and Coles Pasha leave Cairo to-day to conduct an inquiry into the convict revolt at Jebelzeit. It is proposed to appoint a civil Governor for the future, charged with the duty of maintaining order and the authority of the police among the convict settlements generally. The post, however, will be a somewhat difficult one to fill.

THE WAGNER PLAYS AT BAYREUTH.

THE total cost of the series of Wagner representations at Bayreuth during July and August was £14,750 ; but as the takings amounted to £15,600, there was a net profit of £850. The average number of seats paid for was 1,280 for the representations of "Parsifal," and just half for those of "Tristan." The heaviest item of expenditure was for the orchestra, which cost about £3,000, each member of it receiving about £30. Most of the singers received no payment except for travelling expenses and living, while some of them declined to accept payment even for this. A new association is in course of formation for ensuring the perpetuity of the Wagner representations at Bayreuth. This association is to consist of sixty members, each of whom is to undertake to pay a sum of £50 a year for five years towards a reserve fund for that purpose ; and among the thirty-five persons who have already joined the association are the Prince Imperial of Germany, Prince William, and the Grand Duchess of Baden.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 14.

THE past week has been a very dragging one in business of all kinds. The great Mahomedan holiday at the close of the *Mohurum* was kept last Saturday; but since then a holiday feeling has prevailed, and judging from the daily excitement on the Maidan, compared with the languid feeling in the Cotton and other export markets. Polo rather than Produce would appear to have exercised the mercantile mind. The fine shipping weather would now seem to have regularly set in; but cargo of all kinds is very scarce; and Freights consequently continue in a dull and drooping state. Reports from the districts regarding the growing Cotton crop have, with one exception, continued to be, in the whole, of a favourable tenor. The picking of a portion of the Bengal crop was progressing, and the bulk of the rest was rapidly approaching maturity. In the different districts of the Oomrawuttee circle, including those where the Jugaum and Khungaum varieties are raised, and in Broach, the plants were in a flourishing condition; but in the Bhownuggur, Veerumgaum and Dhollerah portions of the Dhollerah circle more rain was wanted, and it was feared that this crop will only be a 12 anna one. From Wudwan however, the news was favourable. The advices from the governing market at New York, and from Liverpool, during the week have not been of a nature to encourage operations; for notwithstanding the considerably lower condition of the American crop, as disclosed by the monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau, both Spot and "Future" prices at New York have given way; while at Liverpool there has been an almost daily downward movement in Mid-Uplands to arrive in all positions. This would seem to confirm the opinion that the ultimate outturn of the crop will, owing to the larger area put under Cotton cultivation for this season, not be affected by the generally inferior condition of the plants. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports have latterly been gaining ground, and from the commencement of the new season they now sum up 7,40,000 bales, compared with 7,87,000 bales for the corresponding period last year; 7,90,000 bales for 1884; and 8,75,000 bales for 1883. The stock at the Ports, and in the interior was also comparatively heavy, as shown by the last weekly statement. Altogether, there seems no reasonable ground at present for excepting an upward movement in prices; and the expectations which some local speculators based on an earthquake a few weeks ago, have, naturally enough, crumbled away. The Liverpool market was again quiet yesterday; sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats; Spot Mid-Uplands another 1-16d. down at 5 3-16d. per lb; but arrivals a shade higher, excepting for February-March. Spot Surats were put down 1-16d. all round, excepting Good Dharwars. New York comes quite unchanged.

Exchange has been on the whole, a quiet market as to business, but strong in tone, and advancing in rates, our closing quotations for this evening showing an advance of 3-16d. in demand Bank Bills, and of ⅛d. in three months' Credits, compared with our closing rates last Thursday. The strength of the market has been chiefly derived from the monetary strain felt by the Exchange Banks, aggravated as it has been by the unfavourable state of the Cash Balance at the Presidency Bank.

Yesterday's Financial telegram from London reports a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, at 45⅛d., making the rise in the value of this metal for the week, one half penny per oz. There was also a further rise in the price of Rupee Securities of ⅛ and 1-16 in Four, and Four-and-a-half per cent., respectively, making the advance for the week under review, ⅜ths in both cases. Sterling loan comes ⅛th lower than the previous quotation; but it stands at the same price as quoted a week ago. Consols and French Rentes come unchanged as to the previous day's rates, but compared with last Wednesday's quotations, the former are ⅛, and the latter ⅛ lower. On Monday, five lakhs of Council Drafts on Bombay were taken at 1s. 5¼d.; and two lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 5 9-32d. Yesterday two-and-a-half lakhs Bills were allotted to Calcutta, and five lakhs to Bombay at 1s. 5 11-32d. Tenders at the minimum rate receiving 50 per cent., besides two-and-a-half lakhs more Telegraphic Transfers to Bombay, at 1s. 5 13-16d.

The London Produce telegram of yesterday, calls the Linseed market firm, Bombay, to arrive being quoted at 42s. 9d. per quarter. Poppyseed to arrive, was quoted at 32s. 3d.; and in Wheat, Hard Red to arrive was 29s., and Club No. 2, 30s. 9d. per quarter.

MONEY.—Although local trade requirements are still on a very small scale, the position of money has not improved to any extent; the drain by Calcutta, and especially by China having continued. The Bank of Bombay Return for Saturday showed a net increase of only about four lakhs on the previous week; and considerable stringency has been felt by the Exchange Banks.

EXCHANGE.—Opened after last mail at the previous closing rates, with very few sellers or buyers; but the Banks having come out as sellers, an advance of 1-32d. both for ready and forward Bills was established. The Banks were closed on Saturday for the *Mohurrum* holiday; and on Monday the market opened with a very firm feeling, which was sustained throughout the day; and towards its close advanced quite 1-32d. The following day the market again showed an upward tendency, and rates were 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. Banks were on the whole, rather sellers than buyers, the position of the money market inducing them to act with caution, although, indeed, there has been but little Mercantile Paper offering, and yesterday there was a further advance of 1-32d. for Bank Bills, but this did not extend to other Paper. In buying forward, however, the Banks raised their rates to 1s. 5 7-16d. for three month's sight Credits, January-April, and 1-16d. lower for later on. This morning the market opened at 1-16d. higher, owing to the rise of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver, and the favourable sale of Council Drafts above referred to. Government showed a feeling of confidence in having only sold one-half of the requirements at the rate; but the market here has been a quiet one, which is quite natural after the considerable and persistent rise we have lately experienced. In Calcutta the market opened after the holidays at our rates, but was reported rather upset and uncertain. We have not had buyers of Bank Paper to a large amount, but still Banks are shy of meeting the demand. Mercantile Bills have been only sparingly offered either for ready, or forward delivery, as Exchange has, perhaps risen in rates fully more than produce has fallen in value; besides which business in Exports is just now very difficult. The following are our closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5⅝d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 11-32 to ⅜d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 23-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 5⅝d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5⅞d.	"
France	3 "	1·85½	"
Do.	6 "	1·87	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 2nd October 1886	52,93,114
Silver received during the week	1,62,981
	54,56,095
New coin paid during the week	5,00,000
	49,56,095
Silver belonging to private individuals	1,86,319
	51,42,414
Last week	54,68,111

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. has fluctuated a little during the week, and this evening we close with a difference of 1-16th compared with last Mail's rate which was 97 11-16d., while to-day it is 97¾d. Four-and-a-half per cent. have been steady throughout the week at 102⅞.

FREIGHTS have been dull, not to say depressed, it being very difficult to obtain cargo. The Clan Drummond has been fixed for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. October-November shipment; and the P. & O. Company has engaged some cargo at 12s. 6d. per ton for London. We have also heard of some business having been done for the latter part as low as 11s. 3d. per ton. The "Arabia" has engaged 1,000 tons of Wheat for Liverpool at 15s. per ton. The following are our closing quotations:—

Liverpool	Ready	18s. 9d. Measurement.
London	"	18s. 9d. "
Open Charter	"	do.
Havre	"	do.
Dunkirk	"	do.
Antwerp	"	do.
Marseilles	"	do.
Trieste and Venice	"	25s. at Exchange 2s.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been very quiet, not to say in animate, throughout the week; and, indeed, in view of the advices from the two great centres of the trade (notwithstanding the "great boom" which some commercial writers on the other side would have us expect) there is but little inducement to business at the present moment. A few hundred bales of Good Broach changed hands shortly after the date of our last report at Rs. 209 for March delivery: also some Fully Good Julgaum for December delivery at Rs. 187; and some Good" for March at Rs. 179; also some Good Wudwan (Old Crop) at Rs. 179½ per candy. At the beginning of the week, this market opened with a declining tendency, and sales of Good Broach, for March delivery were reported at Rs. 208½; while a European seller is reported to have accepted Rs. 207 for the same, and Rs. 212 for "Fine." Some Fully Good Barsee, March delivery, was taken at Rs. 184; and Fully Good Julgaum at Rs. 182 per candy. Bengals have not attracted much attention, and the only transaction which has been reported is a sale of "Good", for this month's delivery, at Rs. 162 per candy. Some business between Europeans in Good Khangaum, for December delivery, at Rs. 180 was reported yesterday. To-day sellers have given way considerably, but without business resulting. Good Khangaum is offering freely for March at Rs. 176; Good Broach at Rs. 206; and Good Julgaum at Rs. 174 per candy.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—				
Bengal, Fine,		Ready	Rs. 163	= 3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good		do.	" 158	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Good		do.	" 150	= 3½d.
Omra Good		do.	" 180	= 4 1-32d.
Do. F. G. F.		do.	" 172	= 3 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good		do.	" 186	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good		do.	" 179	= 4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		do.	" 194	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good		do.	" 177	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.		do.	" 171	= 3 13-16d.
New Crop—				
Bengal, Fine,		Dec.-Jany.	" 170	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good		do.	" 161	= 3⅝d.
Do. Good		do.	" 157	= 3 17-32d.
Omra do.		March	" 173	= 3⅞d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	"	" 176	= 3 15-16d.
Broach do.		do.	" 205	= 4 9 16d.
Bhownugger Good, April		"	" 180	= 4 1-32d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—This has been a dull and difficult market during the period under review. Prices of Wheat have been pretty firmly maintained, and dealers would, as a rule, only sell lots of ready stuff; while, latterly, the rise in Exchange has further tended to check operations. Amongst the few transactions which have transpired, we may mention sales of White Delhi at Rs. 3-15 6 (an exceptional price) at the time, and New Delhi No. 1, April-May delivery, at Rs. 4-6-6. *Seeds* have been neglected, with the exception of Rapeseed, which has been in better demand. The following are our quotations for the Mail:—

Fine Pessy	Rs.	4-6-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	"	4-5-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3-14-6 to 4-5-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-0-0	"
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	"	5-10-0	"
Do. Red Cawnpore.	"	4-13 0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the Week	129,572	295,304	87,673
" Since 1st Jan.	11,184,232	9,347,086	6,506,681
Linseed—For the Week	15,356	36,200	34,159
" Since 1st Jan.	3,461,035	4,726,346	3,785,182
Rapeseed—For the Week	4,624	11,107	13,398
" Since 1st Jan.	1,125,784	1,441,365	963,690
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	14,260	1,381	2,809
" Since 1st Jan.	968,675	1,001,951	795,681

The movements of Cotton to-date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884
For the week	5,818	2,517	5,816
Since 1st January	1,392,927	993,922	1,543,880
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,737	1,154	1,100
Since 1st January	993,015	683,817	1,147,252
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	533	258	1,103
Since 1st January	48,205	55,587	92,499

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Our market for Imports continues dull, and the position is not improved by the monthly statement of shipments for September telegraphed last Friday, and a comparative view of which we gave at the beginning of the week. Dealers are unwilling to increase their Stock now that the *Dewali* is so near at hand; on the contrary they are anxious sellers, and would make some concession on current rates to effect clearances from stock. Staple *Greys* of all kinds are very quiet, with rates in favour of buyers. *Bleached* Cloths are dull, and rates are generally weaker. *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods continue dull and difficult to move, and rates are nominally unchanged.

Local-made Goods and Yarns have been in moderate enquiry, the off-take having been about 2,000 bales of Cloth, and some 3,000 bales of Twist. The following are our quotations:—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	Net per lb. cents.	As.	cents.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	...	7·25	to	7·50
"	29	24	6	...	7·15	"	7·25
"	44	24	8	...	7	"	7·15
Long Cloths	36	36	8	...	7	"	7·15
"	39	36	9	...	7	"	7·15
"	44	36	10	...	7		
Domestics	27	72	14	...	7	"	7·25
"	32	72	19	...	7		
"	39	72	24	...	7	"	7·15
"	44	72	27	...	7	"	7·25
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	7	"	7·25
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7	"	7·25
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0¾	...	7·25	"	7·50
"	32	8	1½	...	7	"	7·25
" R. B.	45	10	3	...	8		
Dorias	24	30	7	...			

YARN.

		Mule.		Water.
Twist	No. 6s	5 3-16		... ...
"	" 8s	...		... ...
"	" 10s	5¾	to 6	... ...
"	" 16s	5¾	" 6	... ...
"	" 20s	6⅛	" 6 11-16	6¼ to 6⅞
"	" 24s	6⅛	" 6⅞	6⅜ " 6⅞
"	" 30s	7⅛	" 7⅞	7⅜ " 7⅞

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Braziers' Copper*, the price of which has advanced As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. in sympathy with the better price wired from London. The market closes steady. A small business has been done in *Yellow Metal*; but the market closes firm at an advance of As. 4 per cwt. In *Iron* very little has been done; but the market is steady at previous rates.

COALS.—With the exception of about 1,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley, and a like quantity of Cardiff Coal, sold for October-November shipment at Rs. 15 4 0, there is very little or no change to report in this market. The consumers having supplied their immediate wants from the Stock on the Bunder, are not at the moment anxious buyers for forward delivery, unless at a reduction of Rs. 4 per ton on the above rates.

SHARES.—This market has been without much animation during the week under review until to-day, when a larger business was done. We note the following changes in value since last mail; and refer to the subjoined list for closing quotations. The following Mill shares have advanced:—Hindustan Rs. 25; Sholapore Rs. 10; and Central India, Indian Manufacturing, Queen, and Luckmidas Kimjee, Rs. 5 each. There has been a fall in the following:—Madras United of Rs. 75; Khatao Makunjee Rs. 30; Manockjee Petit Rs. 22½; Alliance, Rs. 15; Oriental Spinning, and Jiwraj Balloo Rs. 5; and New Great Eastern, Rs. 2½ per share. Fort Press shares are down Rs. 25. Bombay and Burmah shares have declined Rs. 250 during the week, and the third issue of the same Rs. 60. In other Miscellaneous Companies the Western India Flour shares have fallen Rs. 4; and Empire and Bombay Fire are each Rs. 10 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	—	—	£100
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	350	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	730
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S.&W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,030	1,000	1,000		925
Hingunghat Mill Co.	70	500	55	87½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	881
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	145
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	560	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,375
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	607½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250		..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520½
National Spinning	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	510
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000		50 nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	375
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,912	250	25		247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	490
Western India S.&W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Luxmidas Khimj S. W. Co	770		1,000	...	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	14
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3 p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3 p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	—	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	11
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	102
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	13½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	100	100	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	31
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12	123
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—October 10, at Mount Abu, Minnie Matilda Philippa, wife of William Samuel Thompson, P. W. D., aged 23 years and 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

NELSON—WILLIAMS—October 7, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, E. F. Nelson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Lilian Agnes, eldest daughter of Colonel Montgomery Williams, late of the 100th Regiment (Royal Canadians), Fyzabad.

ROWLEY—WARD—October 11, at St. Mathias, Vepery, by the Rev. C. J. Etty, Chaplain, W. Goodwin Rowley, to Constance Louisa, only daughter of the late Robert Ward, of Madras. No cards.

DEATHS.

STILL—October 6, at Fyzabad, of typhoid fever, Colin Still, Bengal Civil Service, aged 21 years.

EALES—October 6, at Tank Bunder, Madras, of diphtheria, William, eldest son of Edwin Eales, aged 13 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1886.

THE Prince of Wales's letter to the Lord Mayor, suggesting the establishment of a Colonial and Indian Institute in London as a means of commemorating the Queen's Jubilee, has been received with cordial approval, and the time cannot be far distant when it will be necessary to determine what part India shall take in the enterprise. The purpose of the institution is to illustrate permanently and in the centre of the Empire its arts, manufactures, and commerce—to perpetuate, in a word, the service which is being done to India and the Colonies by the Exhibition at South Kensington. The Prince of Wales has conceived a high idea of the utility of the project. It will, as he pointed out in his letter to the Lord Mayor, record year by year the development of the Empire in the arts of civilization. It will stimulate emigration; it will draw closer the bonds which unite the Empire; it will serve at once as a museum and an exhibition, and it will be the proper locality for the discussion of Indian and Colonial subjects. This is not at all an extravagant estimate of the service that such an institution may be made to render to the Empire. The transient show of South Kensington apart, there is nothing in London which can fulfil the purpose which the Prince of Wales has in view. The India Office, a sumptuous architectural monument for which India has had to pay, adds to the splendour of the capital of the Empire, and presents to the eye something of the greatness of our interest in India. The Colonial Office, a plainer building for which England has had to pay, in a much smaller degree illustrates the place that the Colonies hold in the Imperial system. They each make something of an appeal to the imagination; but the appeal is vague, indefinite, and unserviceable. The imagination of the average Englishman, indeed, has never been so fully impressed with the imperial idea as it has been by the great show at South Kensington. Whether the impression is deep and abiding is another question. Exhibitions, as an experience that began in 1851 warns us, do sometimes disappoint the expectations with which enthusiasm surrounds them. They have not inaugurated the reign of peace, as thirty-five years ago it was said that they would. But the industrial world, by its increasing resort to them, has proclaimed its faith in their commercial utility. The exhibition of this year may be as disappointing in its political results as the Exhibition of 1851, which preceded by less than five years one of the most sanguinary wars of the century. It may do much less than some think to advance the federation of the Empire whose products are represented in it. But it will have its uses, and will not be disappointing if our expectations regarding it be limited to a conception similar, *mutatis mutandis*, to that which the Prince Consort formed for the first of the great exhibitions. The purpose of the exhibition, and of the Colonial and Indian Institute which is to perpetuate its work, must be to give the Empire a true test, a living picture, of the point of industrial development at which the whole of the Empire has arrived, and a new starting point from which all its colonies and dependencies will be able to direct their further exertions.

All and perhaps more than all that an exhibition can do for India and the Colonies may be done by the Institute which the Prince of Wales is anxious to see established, provided that it be put upon a practical basis. It will be divested of the characteristics of a place of entertainment, and though care will doubtless be taken to make it one of the ornaments of London it will take its place primarily amongst the utilities of the Metropolis. Sir Edward Buck, whose services in connection with the exhibition amply deserved the honorific recompense that has been bestowed upon him, has set out, in an eminently practical article in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, the service that exhibitions may do to India, and all that he says on that point may be said with equal force of the institution which is about to be organized. His own conception of the utilities of the case is by no means extravagant. He simply lays it down that the most lasting monument of the utility of the Colonial and Indian exhibition to the Indian Empire will be the establishment and the maintenance under scientific guidance of a permanent channel of communication between the countries and states of India on the one hand, and the British isles and the colonies of Great Britain on the other, for the supply of accurate facts and statistics regarding the products and resources of the various parts of our Indian possessions and dependencies. The Colonial and Indian Institute will do that, and it will do much more. It will be not merely a table of facts and figures conveying instruction to whomsoever is in search of it; but it will be also, what this exhibition has been wittily said to be, "an Imperial object lesson," bringing to view, in orderly arrangement, the natural products, the artistic and industrial capabilities, of every part of the Empire. The history of the Indian tea trade supplies one interesting illustration of the efficacy of this method of bringing the products of the country under the notice of our neighbours. Sir Edward Buck reminds us of the fact that before the Melbourne Exhibition of a few years ago, Indian tea was absolutely unknown in the Australian market; it was introduced there and then, and the trade has developed so largely that last year it amounted to two million pounds. But a more promising fact still is that the present Exhibition has already secured for the industrial products of India the scientific interest of representatives of a whole range of English industries. Each important class of products has been subjected during the past few months to the examination of experts from many branches of trade, and in some instances the examiners have been so impressed with the necessity of a more careful scrutiny of the raw products of the country that they have undertaken a series of experiments, chemists volunteering chemical examinations, dyers offering to dye, weavers to weave, and spinners to spin, the Indian fibre. It is not necessary that the tamasha-like character of a Kensington exhibition should be retained in order to ensure the continuance of an interest thus exhibited. It can, indeed, be better maintained in the quieter conditions which would naturally prevail in a permanent institution, in which it would be easy enough for the Government of India to ensure the adequate representation of every product of the soil of India possessing any possible commercial value. This is one way of enlarging the courses of Indian trade, and Sir Edward Buck asserts that in more than one instance has a good product previously unknown to the commercial world but as plentiful, cheap, and easily procurable in India as it is possible for any product to be, been successfully introduced in manufactures of which the field is very large. It is well that the Department of Agriculture in India is in charge of an official who is so sanguine as to the advantages that are to be got from thus advertising the world of the wares that India has to offer to it. For it is that Department, as we understand it, which will be mainly responsible for seeing that the representation of Indian products in the proposed Institute is adequate, that it is kept well abreast of the processes of production in India, and that no new thing that comes within the range of our productive capacities is omitted from the collections. The effort that was made last year for giving India a worthy representation at South Kensington was special, and we can scarcely expect that it could be repeated year by year even if it were required. But in all parts of India there are officials who may be trusted to keep touch with any new thing in Indian arts, or industries, or natural products. Such service as they may be called upon to undertake would properly be under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and one important part of it might safely be left to Dr. Watt, whose exertions for the due presentation of the economic products of India at the Exhibition constituted a service to the Empire which it would be wrong to undervalue. The Colonial and Indian Institute will need to be organized in the Colonies and India as much as in London, and from what we have seen of the organizing power of the Department presided over by Sir Edward Buck, there is no ground for misgiving as to the way in which the Indian part of the undertaking will be accomplished.

IT has taken the judicial authorities in Lower Burma rather more than three-quarters of a year to make public the report of the administration of criminal justice in that part of the Empire in 1885. The report, therefore, though it may come to hand to-day, has a very incomplete relation to the situation of to-day in Burma, and though it has much to tell of dacoity in certain districts, it is of little but the beginnings of the disorder which has seized almost alike upon Lower and Upper Burma. Thus although three hundred and ninety cases of dacoity were reported in the province during 1885, there were some districts in which there was a notable decrease in crimes of violence. In the Thayetmyo Division, for instance, dacoity, house-breaking and theft decreased, and in Henzada there were only half as many dacoity cases as in 1884. There is, however, the unsatisfactory explanation by the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, that "the majority of the bad characters crossed the frontier and committed raids in Upper Burma." From Thongwa, also in the Irrawaddy district, there is a report of a greater prevalence of dacoities and robberies; but it is explained that this can have had no connection with the loosening of the reins of administration in consequence of the war in Upper Burma, inasmuch as the greater part of these offences were committed before the war began. We suspect that there is something more than a touch of sarcasm in the Deputy Commissioner's remark that it may be that the greater number of police prosecutions for minor offences have not enabled the police to give attention to the detection of more serious crimes—a gentle allusion, if we mistake not, to the regard for the infinitely little which the Burmah police authorities have shown in applying the sections of the Penal Code against bad livelihood, and which in Rangoon led them to treat card-playing as a high crime and misdemeanour. The Commissioner of the Division, however, is on this point at issue with his deputy. He would have done much more in this direction, even if it were necessary for that purpose, to make the law more stringent. The only serious entry in the report is that which is made by the Deputy Commissioner of Shwaygin, whose district has since earned an unhappy notoriety. At the end of last year, before the difficulties attending the annexation of Upper Burma had fully shown themselves, the state of the locality was bad enough. It would be difficult, he says, to present an adequate notion of the lawlessness which set in. Even people of education and respectability in certain localities became imbued with the notion that the British Government had come to an end altogether, and the effect upon the ordinary population and bad characters may be imagined. The bonds of society were, for the time being, completely ruptured and every one did as was right in his own eyes. It is a discouraging thing to read of this district, what would be bad enough if it were written of newly-annexed territory, that it is in a disastrous condition, and that it will be years before the waves set in motion by the late storm will have subsided.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has started a new sensation in publishing Lord Charles Beresford's Memorandum to the Admiralty—a new version of "the Truth about the Navy," by revealing which the *Pall Mall* two years ago gained no small *kudos*. The Memorandum was apparently a confidential document, and the divulging of it has doubtless fluttered the dovecotes of Whitehall. It is open to the objection that whatever its truth and urgency, it has been produced at the wrong time. The complaint, for instance, of the shortness of the *personnel* of the Navy comes out of season three weeks after Parliament has been prorogued. Lord Charles Beresford may have good reasons for the assertion that no plans are ready for a campaign, but we should be justified in accepting this with the reserve that usually accompanies belief in a negative proposition. People who profess to know nothing of the secrets of the War Office will hesitate to believe that no plan of campaign was drawn up eighteen months ago, when eleven millions were laid out in preparing to avenge Penjdeh. As to his condemnation of our tardiness in mobilizing, and his summons to organize and prepare for the war, it is of some importance to know what we are to go to war for. England has difficulties to contend with abroad, it is true. Russia and France are said to be doing their best to urge the Sultan to invite us to retire from Egypt. The invitation, if it came to us, would be unwelcome, but we should know what to do with it, and Lord Charles Beresford, having not long ago been as urgent as any Radical in declaring the necessity of retirement from Egypt, could scarcely find justification for war in such intrigues as may be afoot for bringing about the evacuation of that country. Lord Charles Beresford's technical counsels may be of some value to the Admiralty; but it required something of the courage of that gallant commander to make himself at once adviser to the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Foreign Office.

THE NEW EXPEDITION TO BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 5.

THE procession of Transports carrying the 1st Bombay Lancers from your port, as it slowly steamed up the river on the afternoon of the 1st, was more or less of a spectacle; but to the official mind the arrival of so many together was also more or less of an embarrassment. It had been arranged, for example, that the s.s. Bhandara, with some 250 horses, a wing of the regiment, and the British Field Hospital No. 20, should arrive with the morning tide of the 2nd instant, but, to my surprise, on going down to the river, I saw her passing up scarcely two hundred yards behind the s.s. Nurjehan, which had started a clear day before her. Her having been recently docked and cleaned accounted for her undesired speed. Undesired at least by the harassed Assistant Quartermaster General, whose hour for beginning work just now is about 3 a.m. daily, while there appears to be no fixed time for its cessation. Only three horses had succumbed to the fatigues and trials of the voyage; but all looked puffed about the fetlocks, and staggered feebly about when first deposited on land. A number of the horses and ponies necessarily confined 'tween decks had suffered a good deal from the heat, and several bore marks of violence done to themselves during attacks of what is known as "mad staggers." Several of the officers have told me of the various "shaves" and rumours with which they were entertained as to the state of the belligerent and political atmospheres here, from the moment their respective pilots took charge, up to the date of my making their acquaintance. How, in one locality, no less than 17,000 dacoits were entrenched in a redoubt from whence they sent out rude challenges to the nearest British force, indicating the spot where they could have battle if they wanted it, but, fort and all, banishing into thin air when the gage was accepted. How at Yemethen, a garrison is beleaguered, short of supplies, and sadly in want of relief. How the information obtained by the enemy is apparently derived from supernatural sources, so correct, so up to date, and so undemonstratively obtained is it. How large tracts of country are impassable on account of rain, although the vicinity of Mandalay itself is almost short of water, and the rains later than usual. Besides this very mixed information, our new friends had been almost converted to the belief that veritable dacoits, and not "the people of Burma," formed the masses of the phantom-like for whom it is the irritating lot of our soldiers to oppose. Take the following of Burma's only General, Bo Shway, for example. It consists not so much of the out-of-work but regular soldiery of ex-King Theebaw, as of those wild free-lances whom his Royal apathy encouraged, who used to prey at will upon the industrious labourers, and who will now neither take to honest labour themselves, nor allow others to be at peace under their own vines and fig-trees. Order and security would mean starvation to them, or else these blessings would involve their being driven, like the loafer in the story, "to do a deed their souls abhor," *i.e.*, to work. Is this not a sufficient explanation of their obstinacy? And when our friends sought for such more plausible pleas as the contumacious ones might offer, they were not wanting. Even some of the well-educated and well-affected southern Burmese somewhat deprecate too severe judgments upon the northern brethren, whom Mr. Gladstone would describe as "rightly struggling to be free." "We who know you, who speak your language, and who feel and admit the benefit of your rule, have had the evidence of our senses that you came in force, wrought a revolution, seized the king, and arranged for the better administration of the country. But how can those ignorant people with whom you now have trouble realize that all this is the case? You have not massed your troops in such a way as to impress them; and as for your smaller detachments, why, it is constantly stated to the disaffected of one locality, that their brave brothers have overwhelmed them in others. "Even we, with all our knowledge, can at best cultivate and inculcate resignation. It is not a very glorious thing to feel that we are no longer a people; but such is the effect upon us of no longer having a king. You may rule us better than Theebaw, but, *ex-officio*, he was the head of the church as well as of the State; and if we feel it even guardedly, how can we expect our countrymen of the remote districts to be deaf to the appeals of interested faction-mongers, when the cry of "no church and no nation is on their banners and their lips?" This, substantially, is the first learning of all new arrivals; and without entering on the vast and delicate question of obtaining peace by setting such-and-such a prince on the throne of Theebaw under British suzerainty, there really is much to reflect upon even in such crude material.

Already some of the arrivals have started up-country. Some have gone straight to Mandalay, and are promised fighting almost immediately on arrival. A large body of the hospital establishments which had anticipated orders to proceed at once to Yemethen or to Ningyan, are delayed to some indefinite date; and the geographical as well as departmental difficulties are legion as to number, and not seldom ludicrous as to description. It sounds odd, for example, that a steamer having stuck on a mudbank in a rapidly falling river, our friends cannot go by that way as the water is "too low;" while they cannot proceed by land as the water is "too high." However, there would really appear to be no very great urgency in the matter from anything which has reached us of late; and nothing strikes newcomers so distinctly as the seeming want of interest down south regarding the whole question of war, police, and administration in North Burma.

It is extremely hot and muggy here at times. Heavy showers have fallen early in the morning, and the air is of course cooled for the time; but when the sun gets up the world of Rangoon becomes a Turkish bath.

A convoy of invalids has just missed the Calcutta steamer owing to local difficulties of transport.

THE FEMALE MEDICAL AID MOVEMENT AND THE APPROACHING FESTIVITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the current reports are to be believed, the Gaikwar and the Nizam are to spend several lakhs of rupees each in entertaining the Viceroy during his approaching visits to their respective courts and capitals.

I am not quite a Puritan, and therefore fully allow that the Queen's representative should be received by the Indian princes with due honors, and festivity should mark the reception; but I submit too that the scale of expenditure reported is extravagant beyond measure. I therefore humbly suggest that Lord Dufferin should intimate to the princes that any outlay they intend in his reception beyond the ordinary entertainments should be made over by them to the Female Medical Aid movement. This would strengthen the means of that struggling movement, and at the same time surround the memory of the intended tour with a halo of sweetness.—Yours, &c.,

GANGA.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the Government resolution about the Civil Service Commission, published in your paper of yesterday's date, I take the liberty to suggest the name of Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban as the most eligible native member for the commission. Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee from his varied experience during his long service both in the districts and the presidency town, is thoroughly conversant with the grievances and requirements of the native service. Mr. Murzban commands the widest confidence of his fellow-countrymen, and his nomination on the Civil Service Commission will be received by the native community with great favour.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmednuggar, Oct. 12. A. B. C.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Wicks, and 2 children
Mrs Grant
Mr and Mrs Barbour and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Oliver and 2 children.
Mr and Mrs Learmouth and 3 children
Miss Allen
Mrs Pelle
Mr and Miss J Duncan
Master Duncan
Mr K B Bardmore
Mr C Capelle
Col K R Stewart
Mr Kavasji Merwanji Sett

FOR LONDON.

Mr Morris
Mr Oth Gfroer
Mr W H P Sherman
Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt Barrow
Mr J R FitzGerald
Hon R E Sullivan

FROM ADEN.—Mr Grant.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.

It is persistently reported here that France and Russia are pressing the Sultan to demand the evacuation of Egypt by the British and are in other respects opposing England.

THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.

SOFIA, Oct. 13.

The Bulgarian Government, in reply to M. Neklindoff's notification, that the elections were illegal and valueless, states that the Grand Sobranje alone can be the judge as to the legality of the elections. The Government have also declared that M. Neklindoff is answerable for the rioting which took place last Sunday.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON ENGLAND'S UNPREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a *Memorandum* from Lord Charles Beresford to the Board of Admiralty, in which he vehemently condemns the shortness of the *personnel* of the English Navy and the insufficiency of the supply of coals and munitions. He also condemns our tardiness in mobilising, and says there are no plans ready for a campaign. He insists on the extension of the Intelligence Department, and in conclusion, urges the necessity of taking steps to organise and prepare for war.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

Colonel LaTouche gave Judgment to-day in the case in which Captain Hughes was charged with assaulting Messrs. Settna and Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee. The Magistrate, in delivering Judgment, said: This is a complaint under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code for voluntarily causing hurt with a whip preferred against the defendant by Messrs. R. D. Settna and Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee. The complaints were separately presented on the 27th ult., and the case fixed for hearing on the 29th idem, but at complainants' request it was adjourned to the 2nd inst., to enable their counsel to be present. On the 2nd defendant put in a sick certificate, signed by an Army Medical Officer, and the hearing was put off to Monday, the 4th inst., on which day it was commenced and adjourned to the 6th inst. But as Mr. Mehta could not be present on that day, and the 7th and 9th being Government holidays, and Friday (the 8th) a day set apart for Civil suits, the next hearing was fixed for Monday, the 11th inst., on which day it was concluded, and the Court took time to consider its Judgment till to-day. The facts, the evidence and the defendant being one and the same, and the parties having consented, and farther there being no legal objections, I have heard the two cases together. The parties no doubt occupy respectable positions in life. The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 25th ultimo, the last day of the races, complainants drove together in a victoria and pair with a coachman and syce to the Race-course to meet some friends there. Before reaching the Grand Stand they learnt that the races were over, and saw a number of carriages coming away, so they drew up their vehicle on the side near the refreshment tent. About a couple of minutes later, as they state, they saw defendant's dog cart come down the branch road behind the tent, and try to pass into the main road in front of their carriage.

It is alleged that at this point where the two vehicles met, the defendant used his whip first at the heads of complainants' horses, then against their coachman, and lastly against themselves. The defendant's story, as stated by himself and agreed by his pleader, is that complainants' vehicle was drawn up right across the road down which he was proceeding, and had entirely blocked up the thoroughfare, and as he could not get on without causing danger or accident to one of either party, and not being able to speak the language, he flicked his whip first at the horses' heads, and then at the coachman to draw his attention, and cause him to make room for him to pass. Having succeeded in getting room to pass, and angered at the coachman's obstinacy, he made a cut at him with his whip as he passed by the complainants' carriage at a trot. Defendant denies having struck the complainants intentionally or otherwise. The evidence for the prosecution consists of the statement of the complainants themselves, their coachman and Police Inspector Collett, who was on duty that day at the races. Mr. Tata is also cited for the prosecution to show that Mr. Settna had pointed out to him the mark on his neck caused by defendant's whip. The rebutting evidence adduced is that of defendant's syce, Mr. Collett, European constable, and Mr Dunsterville, of the Revenue Survey. I am not inclined to believe either the coachman or the syce beyond what is admitted by the defendant himself, namely, that he flicked his whip at complainants' coachman, who had drawn up his carriage right across the road, and so caused obstruction on a public thoroughfare, and would heed no request to make a passage. The syce and coachman in speaking of their masters contradicted themselves constantly. Mr. Collett, European constable, does not seem to have sufficiently observed what occurred, though he was nearer to the spot than his brother. Mr. Dunsterville and Inspector Collett, witnesses for the opposite sides, agree so far that they say the defendant in the first instance gently flicked at the heads of complainants' horses, and having made way for himself he made, Mr. Dunsterville says one, and Mr. Collett says two, cuts in a backhanded way towards the victoria in which the complainants were seated. Mr. Collett adds he cannot say whether they were intended for the complainants or their coachman, while Mr. Dunsterville says he only saw one cut made, and the lash of the whip went round the head dress of one of the complainants, and was in his opinion unintentional. The occasion being one and the same, and the complainants being side by side, they naturally corroborate each other in all particulars, except as regards the manner in which the whip was used, one saying it was a backhanded cut and the other saying it was a downward cut. The defendant's statement is that he was annoyed at the coachman's obstinacy in not making room for him to pass, and in blocking up the road down which the complainants' driver saw he (defendant) was coming; that he made a backhanded cut at the driver as he passed, and recovering his whip, touched his pony with it. It is quite possible and probable that in doing this the lash struck the complainants. Though it is denied by defendant that he struck at the complainants, it is proved in evidence that he made one or two cuts with the whip, and though this evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction under section 321 of the I. P. Code of voluntarily causing hurt, there can be no doubt that an assault was committed and criminal force used towards the complainants. It is immaterial whether the force, as used, was intended for complainants or their coachman. Looking at the conduct of the defendant throughout the case, and his desire to make ample reparation by way of apology, and also the circumstances of the case under which the assault was committed, I consider a lenient punishment may properly be inflicted. Allowing that the defendant was provoked by finding the passage for his dogcart blocked up by complainants' carriage being needlessly drawn up across the road by which he was travelling, this circumstance does not in my opinion constitute grave provocation to justify his taking the law into his own hands. In the course of his remarks, counsel for the prosecution observed that "the defendant was far more interested in the result of this case than the complainants could be;" and this compels me to advert to a circumstance which I notice with much regret, and which tends to show the motives of the complainants in another light than that expressed on their behalf. Before laying their information before this Court, they came to my house, and thinking their visit was of a private nature, I gladly saw them. After detailing the facts of this case, they intimated to me that the matter would not be allowed to end in my Court, but that both the Civil and Military authorities would be moved to take up the matter after my decision had been passed. I may mention another circumstance, namely, that whilst this case was being heard, and feeling was running high as to the result, a letter appears in the *Bombay Gazette*, describing another instance of a similar assault purporting to have been committed by an European gentleman, the result of which could not be otherwise than to excite attention and prejudice officers dealing with such cases. The gentleman, whose signature the letter bore, I learn, accompanied the complainants into Court and was present at the hearing of this case the first day, and publishing his letter when he did, he could have had but one object in view. Taking the above two facts together, they tend to throw some light on the reasons for the complainants' refusal to accept an apology tendered both in private and open Court; and negative the idea that the complainants were less interested in the result of this case than the defendant. I find the defendant guilty under section 352, and [illegible] pay a fine of Rs. 15 in the one case, and Rs. 10 in the other; or in default 8 days' and 5 days' simple imprisonment.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Reports from Upper Burma, for the week ending the 10th October, state that on the 8th the number of people relieved at Mandalay by the free distribution of rice was 592; the number daily employed on relief works was 5,815.

A few dacoities have occurred in the Mandalay district. Kyoukse, Ava and the Pagan districts are generally quiet.

A new post has been established between Ava and Kyoukse; another is being established at Sagaing.

The eastern Myingyan district is quiet. In the western Myingyan district the troops encountered a band of dacoits, inflicted severe loss on them, and captured a few muskets and jingals.

The disarmament of the Myingyan district is progressing.

The crop prospects are good, but at Pagan rain is wanted.

The dacoits continue active in the western part of the Minbu district. A gang was surprised by the police; 10 dacoits were killed, and 4 captured.

The crop prospects in Minbu are good.

There is no news from Bhamo.

Lower Burma is quiet, but the dacoities continue in the Prome district.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES IN KANDAHAR.

The Amir has revised the import and export duties levied on goods. In Kandahar the rates on imports of cloths are one-fifteenth of its value; miscellaneous articles one-eighth, and tea and indigo, six Kandahari rupees per maund (8 lbs.); oils, varying rates; on all articles exported towards Herat, one-fortieth of value is taken.

COLONEL NEWMARCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14

During the absence of General Newmarch on furlough, Col. Collen acts for him. The officer to act for the latter is not yet settled.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

All went well until 5 p.m., when rain came down, and further firing was stopped. The Rifle Gathering Gold Medal was won by Sergeant-Major Henry, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who scored 89 points; the Bombay Presidency Silver Medal was won by Lance-Corporal Breen, East Yorkshire Regiment, who scored 134 points.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Mr. Norton concluded his address to-day.

The Magistrate then formally charged the accused with defamation.

Mr. Shephard said the evidence for the defence would endeavour to prove good faith on the part of the accused when making the statement complained of.

Mr. Arbuthnot, formerly Superintendent of Police at Madura, was called to prove the existence of rumours in the district similar to those repeated by the accused, but the greater part of Mr Arbuthnot's evidence was ruled to be inadmissible.

Two native witnesses were then examined.

The Court adjourned till Saturday.

MADRAS NEWS.

It now appears that Mr. Sullivan has gone home entirely of his own accord, and not under any pressure. His main object in doing so is to personally explain his case to the Secretary of State. He returns at the end of his leave to complete his five years' tenure of a seat in the Council.

The Governor remains here till the Hon. Mr. Bourke arrives on the 5th December.

Surgeon-Major Laing is appointed Sanitary Commissioner in place of Deputy Surgeon-General Farquhar.

The first through train from Guntakul to Nundyal, 90 miles, on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, ran on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 13.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

ADEN, Oct. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	70¼
4½ „	„	74 1-16
3 per cent.	Consols for Account	100⅝
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101
4½ „	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		45¼

Arrival.—Sahara.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 13.

10 p.m.	81·4

THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	83·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

THE following Resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay in reference to the resignation of Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary to the Governor:—"Bombay Castle, 12th October 1886. His Excellency the Governor having with much regret been obliged to accept Mr. Hart's resignation desires to place on record his appreciation of the discretion and tact with which Mr. Hart for many years discharged with untiring zeal and steadfast devotion the delicate and responsible duties devolving on the Governor's Private Secretary. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting Chief Secretary to Government."

THE Bombay Government assembled at Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

THE Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., Acting Chaplain of Poona, has been granted privilege leave for forty-seven days. The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, acts during his absence. The Rev. A. C. Lochee, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Deolali.

THE appointment of the Hon. C. F. Farran to act as Advocate General during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Latham is gazetted; also that of Mr. Starling to act as Advocate General until Mr. Farran can be relieved from his temporary appointment as High Court Judge.

On the return of Colonel P. H. LeGeyt, Political Superintendent, Palanpore, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Salmon rejoins his appointment as Joint Administrator of Sangli. Captain W. B. Ferris, Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, and Captain Kennedy have been appointed second, third, and fourth Assistant Political Agents, Kattywar, respectively. Lieutenant G. E. Hyde Cates has been appointed to act as fifth assistant Political Resident at Aden, and Captain T. W. Snell to be Second-in-Command of the Savantwadi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent.

MR. F. H. WARDEN has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of police in the Broach district, during the absence of Mr. McIver. Mr. Warden's appointment takes effect from Mr. Mackay's return to duty.

MR. J. KING, M.A., has retired from the Civil Service on the completion of 25 years' service. Mr. King is now in England, having taken six months' leave in March last.

MARCH 14 has been fixed as the date of the next annual examination of candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge, pleader of the High Court and District and Subordinate Courts.

From the Bombay Presidency Season report for the week ending Oct. 13, it appears that there has been more or less rain in almost all districts; but more rain is still required in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Dharwar and Belgaum. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing are going on in several districts. Standing crops have been slightly injured by blight in parts of Ratnagiri, and by insects in parts of Hyderabad. Fever present in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of two districts.

THE *Indian Engineer* has passed under new editorial management. Up to the present the paper has been conducted with conspicuous success by Mr. P. Doyle, a well known writer on Engineering and kindred subjects. Under Mr. Doyle's editorship, the journal at once became the recognised organ of the Engineering classes in India, who will no doubt regret to hear that his connection with it has now ceased. It will be difficult to find a successor who will bring the same experience and practical knowledge to bear upon the management of the paper that Mr. Doyle did.

A STATEMENT is published in the *Government Gazette* of the special loans raised by Municipalities and other public bodies in the Bombay Presidency outside the Government accounts for 1885-86. The heaviest borrower was the Bombay Corporation, with two loans of Rs. 23,12,000 and Rs. 20,88,000. Karachi came next with a series of loans amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 19,00,000. Of this sum ten lakhs were required for the improvement of the harbour and extension of the wharfage accommodation; four lakhs for the construction of the Merewether Pier, and five lakhs for the Water works extension, the Boulton market, the Sadar Bazar market, and the light tramway and Museum. The Ahmedabad Municipality borrowed Rs. 1,17,000, of which Rs. 1,20,000 were required for the construction of a road through the city to the railway station. The Sholapore Municipality borrowed Rs. 1,93,894; the Satara Municipality, Rs. 3,00,000; the Poona Municipality Rs. 1,20,000. The total amount borrowed is Rs. 73,25,394.

THE Mr. Goschen, explains a contempory, is not coming to India. A brother of Mr. Goschen, who is in the Diplomatic service, and bound for China, is. The Mr. Goschen will be doing India far greater service by giving his evidence before the Silver Commission than by solving even deeper Indian problems on the spot.

In a report printed in the supplement of the last *Burma Gazette*, Mr. Petley tells us that the Government plantations at Tounghoo suffered severely in 1885-86 owing to the disturbed state of the country. The Karens, who are ordinarily attentive and industrious workers, made off to their villages on the first rumour of war, leaving only an overseer and two or three hands. In consequence, tea flushes were lost, much coffee wasted, and the plantations generally neglected. It is satisfactory to learn that confidence is now restored, and that the Karens have returned in force to the gardens.

MR. DONALD SMEATON'S new book, "The Karens of Burma," will be published by Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench and Company.

THE Marquis Tseng, owing to press of work on leaving Europe, and to the illness of his son, has been unable to finish his article for the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* in time for the October number, and its publication is postponed until January.

MR. HUGH E. M. STATFIELD, who has recently made a 1,200 miles' ride though Morocco, describes the system of government in that country as one of robbery downwards. The Sultan squeezes the baschas, the baschas the kaids, and the kaids the poor—and, it must be added, the Christians and their *proteges* plunder them all. . . Neither person nor property is safe from the arbitrary exercise of power by corrupt and tyrannical governors.

A LETTER from the pen of M. Remenyi, the violinist, is published in the *Japan Mail*, in which he bids farewell to the country and people. He says that he considers Japan, for the present, the only really artistic country in the world, for it is only there that grace, originality, and inborn artistic feeling and touch exists unknowingly in the masses, and not sporadically.

A DESCRIPTIVE ROLL appears in the *Gazette of India* of a deserter from the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, named Private Thomas Eastwood, who deserted at Calcutta on the 30th September, and is "supposed to be travelling as a professional pugilist."

A LOCAL paper says that a report is current in Madras that the Chief Secretary to Government has been instructed not to send to Mr. Sullivan papers in circulation among the Members of Council, and that such papers, intended for the Senior Member, are to go to his junior, the Hon'ble Mr. Master.

LORD ULICK BROWNE has been entertained at dinner by those of his Civilian subordinates, past and present, who are now at Darjeeling.

THE Soldier's Total Abstinence Association continues to make steady progress. It has now 12,321 members, but owing to the changes that take place every trooping season, it is difficult to form any idea of the number of new members, which is undoubtedly, very large. During the year there has been a change of presidents, Colonel A Crookshank taking the place of Colonel C Bill-Acton, C. B. The donations amounted to Rs. 3,457, of which the larger proportion came from England—a circumstance not much to the credit of the European community in India, which is so deeply and directly interested in the welfare of the Army. The Association has other sources of income, such as the sale of books, &c., and the total receipts came to Rs. 16,262, an amount which was entirely absorbed in the operations of the year.

FROM time to time a good deal is heard of the severity with which the Arms Act presses upon the people of the country, but it would seem that in a wild district like Assam licenses are granted very freely. There are very nearly 6,000 guns on the registers, of which 854 were newly licensed last year. The people do not seem to use their weapons to any great extent, as less than 6,200 lbs. of gunpowder were sold during the year, or only a little over 1lb. per gun.

To judge by the letters of remonstrance which have reached the *Pioneer* from certain retail trading firms in the North-West, the scope of the Bill for the abolition of Courts of Requests, which the Hon'ble General Chesney is introducing into the Legislative Council, is being misunderstood. The Bill will not affect these Courts in respect of British officers. They are provided for under the British Army Act, which, of course, the Indian Government would not be competent in any way to traverse. General Chesney's Bill deals with native Courts of Request only, the abolition of which has been proposed at intervals for the past twenty years.

ONE of the Melbourne papers mentions that Mr. E. Weekes, one of the best known racing men in Australia, has left in the Bancoora on one of his periodical trips to India, taking a draft of horses that should pay their way well, the number including the veteran hurdle racer Fusilier, Chatsworth, Primus, and a selection of useful sprinters in The Deer, Stonebroke, Cuba, Brella, and Dulcet. Mr. Weekes apparently intends to try conclusions on the Indian turf with Lord William Beresford and Co., having taken with him the well-known Caulfield jockey, A. Blair.

THE Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales arrived at Constantinople on Monday, Sept. 20. They were received by a distinguished gathering, and, on landing, drove in state to the kiosk in the Yildiz Park, which has been specially prepared for them and placed at their disposal. A telegram from Constantinople says it is understood that Sir Edward Thornton will return to England after the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Constantinople, and that he will be succeeded in the post of British Ambassador to Turkey by Sir William White.

LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, commanding the *New York Times'* Alaskan expedition, reports from Sitka having surveyed Icy Bay, and made explorations in the St. Elias Alps, in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias, which was subsequently ascended to a greater height above the snow-level than ever before reached by Alpine climbers. From the report it appears that Icy Bay is an indentation on the coast, and that at its head a river larger than was ever supposed to exist in Alaska falls into the sea. The river was named Jones River. Mount St. Elias was surmounted from the southern spur, whence all the approaches to the summit could be seen. The party passed red snow in large patches. The results achieved by the expedition are considered of geographical importance. The *New York Times*, referring to the report, states that it is certain that the party penetrated to a region possessing all the attraction of desolation and presenting the grandest and sternest scenery on earth. The height reached was 7,200 feet above the snow-level.

THE Paris *Liberté* understands that the New Hebrides question is in a fair way of being settled by the Cabinets of London and Paris. The *Journal des Débats* has an article on the question, in which an endeavour is made to show that undue acrimony is brought into the discussion of the subject by a portion of the British press. While blaming the English journals for thus embittering the question, the writer equally censures the French papers for clamouring for the annexation of the islands. After calling to mind the engagement mutually entered into by England and France to respect the independence of the New Hebrides, the *Journal* declares that France in no way thinks of taking possession of the islands, but that she has a right to defend her subjects. The article proceeds:—"The present difficulties are solely an affair affecting private rights, which must be settled by diplomacy. There is no reason to become excited over the matter, to embitter by passionate recriminations a question so simple, and to mix up the national honour in a discussion of which there is no need."

THE Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* publishes letters from the leading machinery manufacturers in all parts of the country concerning the condition of business and the prospects for the fall and winter. Fifty-seven write that there is a decided improvement in business, with good prospects for more prosperous times, some reporting orders ahead for several months, some that their works are running to their full capacity, and one that business is better than for ten years, while only one reports a falling-off in trade. Thirty-eight report that they have increased their force since January 1, and of these, seven have doubled the number of their men, while others have increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Of the entire number only one has made a decrease Thirty report an increase in wages, running from 5 to 25 per cent, the general average being about 10 per cent. With some few exceptions, the writers say the price of manufactured goods has not yet advanced in proportion to the general increase in wages.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT HENRY GEORGE BOWEN RAITT, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT H. L. JAMES, 2nd Manchester Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT MACDONALD, Infantry, has been promoted to be Colonel, with the Colonel's allowance, from October 5.

LIEUTENANT C. DEC. HAMILTON, R.A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

THE AFFAIRS OF A NATIVE STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Miraj, under date Oct. 11, says:—

The little doings of a little native State in a far-off corner of the Presidency cannot be of much interest to your readers, but when they are likely to come under the notice of H. E. the Governor in Council, and besides possess an aspect which serves to show how "noiselessly" but not always smoothly things go round in native States, cursed neither with troublesome newspapers nor with restless Sarvajanik Sabhas, which are subject to active British supervision, and liable also to occasional interference on the part of the Paramount Power, they may well claim a share of public attention and a space in your columns.

Miraj is a small native State in the S. M. Country, under the control of the Kolhapur Agency, and has been under the direct management of the British Government, owing to the minority of its two successive Chiefs, for over 25 years, with the brief interval of a couple of years of independent *regime* under the late Hon'ble Srimant Tatya Saheb, whose memory is cherished with affection and gratitude to this day for his many virtues, as well as for the valuable reforms he initiated and partly carried out. During this long period of direct British management, there have been many changes, but not always in the right direction. Progress is discernible only in a few matters, notably in the matter of education, but in most other respects, it must be confessed, that there is a distinct backward movement. Scarcely any effort seems to have been made to secure the main objects of such *interim* administration, namely, to introduce order and method, and balancing checks into the administrative mechanism, to initiate reform and improvement, but, above have all, to train local administrative talent in the modes and habits of constitutional rule, so as to prevent a relapse of the State into the old order of things, and to ensure a continuance of the new system, after the Chief comes of age and is invested with independent management. In certain departments—especially financial—the state of things is so much worse now than it was 30 years ago, that it suggests a doubt as to whether the direct administration of a native State during the minority of its Chief by the officers of the controlling British Agency is the best form of *pro tem.* administration that can be provided.

Speaking broadly, during these 25 years, the administrative machinery of this State has been re-modelled, but one striking feature of this re-modelling process has been the gradual elimination of the *local* element from the higher branches of the service; the Karbhari is always an imported officer. We have, again, an extravagant P. W. Department, spending recklessly hundreds and thousands year after year on ordinary public works, carried out on a scale far beyond the needs or the resources of the State. No less wasteful are some of the establishments in what is known as the *Khasjee* Department. The normal expenditure of the State has nearly doubled during this period. The scale of salaries has been fixed too high, and so is that of allowances and grants for *Khasjee* purposes. There has been a parallel growth of revenue. It has increased more than 75 per cent.; and the tax-payer is groaning under this increasing weight of public burdens. The land assessments are about 25 per cent. heavier than in British territory, and agricultural improvement is simply at a stand-still; until lately, again, there were a variety of Sayan and Molwita imports hampering the growth of trade and industry all round. The fiscal system, on the whole, as at present shaped under the direction of the Political Agency, is felt on all hands as oppressive. There is one cry for relief, but who is to listen to it, when raised against the action of the British Agency itself?

As far as this town is concerned, the population, as the late census showed, has declined about 20 per cent. during the last decade; trade and business have fallen off a good deal; banking firms, once so flourishing, are now for the most part either closed, or are being wound up; streets, once active and busy, now present a fallen look. It is only in the sphere of education that the town is rapidly advancing; but, on the other side, we have to note that no permission is given to start a newspaper, though often applied for; nor are there any associations which, as soon as they start, seem to wither away under the freezing frowns of a stern officialdom.

Lately, a new grievance has arisen in the shape of municipal fiscal oppression, of which the whole town loudly complains, and for the redress of which it is about to appeal to H. E. the Governor in Council.

We have here a nominal municipality, officially managed with the aid of a small nominated committee. Its income, till recently, was denied mainly from the proceeds of a house-tax, the most iniquitous in its nature, supplemented by a grant from the State treasury. The tax was levied on the poorer classes alone. The ryots, the day-labourers, &c., had to pay it on the thatched cottages and hovels in which they lived, whether as owners or occupiers, while the well-to-do classes were entirely exempted from it. It operated more as a poll-tax than a house-tax, and had the approval and sanction of the British officers of the Agency—presumably no strangers to the teachings of Mill and Fawcett. The impost was loudly complained of, but the aggrieved classes being the poorer ones, could not make their voice heard and obtain redress. In August last, an important reform was carried out in the fiscal system of the State at the instance of Mr. Lee-Warner. The transit duties were abolished as a free-trade measure, and with them, also, most of the Sayan and Molwita imposts, which the Acting Political Agent so vigorously condemned in his speeches at Chinchli and here. This reform was intended to be a boon, but, unfortunately, has proved to us the reverse of it. It has brought with it a bitter pill, which we find it hard to swallow, and, therefore, far from being welcomed as a measure of relief, is resented as one of disguised fiscal oppression.

The loss of revenue involved in these free-trade measures was indeed large, but could well have been borne by the State without having recourse to fresh taxation, either within the limits of its annual surplus of revenue over expenditure or by means of retrenchment. But neither course was adopted. The financial authorities here, as in so many other native States, whose ideal of successful finance consists in showing an increasingly large annual balance-sheet, conjointly with the maintenance of a high level of expenditure, were alarmed at the prospect of this deduction of income, and cast about for means of recouping the treasury for the loss. At length they succeeded is hitting upon what may even strike you as a novel expedient: it was a kind of *municipal decentralization*.

The local Municipality, hitherto a part of the official machinery of the State is now separated from it; the grant from the State, Treasury, allowed to supplement its income from the house-tax, is withdrawn, and, further, its sphere of work and liability is enlarged by the transfer to its charge of several minor services properly pertaining to the State, unaccompanied, however, by any contribution from the State revenues towards their support. In this way, the State is relieved of a portion of annual expenditure, approximately equal to the loss of revenue consequent on the free-trade reforms, which is now transferred to the *municipal* head of expenditure to be met out of municipal revenues. And municipal taxation has been re-arranged so as to bring up the income of the municipality to the level of its new requirements. The old house-tax has been rectified, and increased, and so extended as to reach all classes. But, as this source alone cannot supply the requisite funds to meet the new charges, the levy of heavy *octroi* duties has been sanctioned.

Now the extension of the house-tax is received by the people as a necessary measure under the circumstances; but the imposition of a heavy municipal customs-tariff is strongly opposed. The tariff is modelled on that of the Poona and Belgaum municipalities, and, local peculiarities, as bearing on such taxation, not being allowed for, is found practically to operate as a most oppressive tariff. It is likely to diminish the general trade of the town, particularly the cattle-trade. But it presses hardest on the poor ryots, who form a large section of the population. Agricultural produce of every kind is heavily taxed, and the peasants, who have fields in the vicinity of the town, have to pay heavy dues on everything they fetch home; hay, straw, &c. not excluded. This feature in the new municipal taxation is felt to be very oppressive, and resisted.

These measures—free trade and municipal—were carried out in August last. On the day on which the new municipal customs-tariff came into force, there was a general strike in the market, the shops were closed, business was suspended, and about 2,000 people, representing all classes of the local community, repaired to the Palace to pray for relief from the new taxation. The ryots were among the foremost, as being the most aggrieved with heavy assessments and cesses, an intolerable house-tax, and new municipal ones to pay. The taxation of agricultiral produce under the new tariff was accordingly put forward as the first grievance, and it was urged that it was an addition to the ryot's already heavy burdens, which he could not bear. It was further argued that municipal expenditure proper could be fairly met out of the proceeds of the new re-constructed house-tax, and that additional taxation in the shape of *octroi* duties was altogether unnecessary. The State authorities, however, were inexorable, and refused the relief prayed for, explaining in their reply that the new taxation was municipal not State, and imposed purely for proposes of municipal improvement, and that it was light as compared with what obtained elsewhere.

The people were of course not satisfied with the reply of the State Karbhari, and were unable to recognize the distinction between State and municipal taxation, for they felt that if the new burdens were wholly municipal, they could not be so needlessly heavy and be enforced with such rigour against the unanimous sentiment of the whole town. They accordingly resolved to go to higher authorities for redress. Following the good old ways of appeal, about 400 persons from all classes immediately left for Kolhapur, followed by 800 more, to lay their complaints personally before the Political Agent Their appeal to the Agency duly set forth how the new taxation affected every industry in the town, and was likely to injure the whole local trade, and after pointing out that if municipal as officially explained, it was needless, as the house-tax amply sufficed to meet normal municipal expenditure, and urging on behalf of the ryots that they were most unjustly treated in the whole matter, concluded with a reasonable prayer that the new customs-tariff might be abolished or greatly reduced, and that, should the latter course be adopted, agricultural produce should be exempted from its operation by way of relief to the hard-pressed ryots. The people were most hopeful of a favourable hearing being accorded to their appeal by the Agency, particularly as it was presided over by an officer of such well-known liberal sentiments as Mr. Lee-Warner. On receipt of this appeal, however, the Acting Political Agent summoned the State Karbhari to Kolhapur, and after conferring with him on the subject, rejected it, refusing to interfere with the action in the local authorities of the matter and grant either prayer of the people.

This decision of the Political Agency was received with great disappointment and surprise, but did not deter the people here from a further and final effort to obtain redress. They have now despatched a small representative deputation to Poona to wait upon H.E. the Governor, and present an appeal for relief from the fiscal oppression of the local authorities. They believe—and not without reason—that the new taxation, forced upon them so arbitrarily and apparently without any necessity, cannot be all strictly municipal, and is a most oppressive addition unnecessarily made to their already heavy burdens, and they rest their case for redress on the ground that, if strictly municipal, it is unnecessary, and, as municipal expenditure proper, can be otherwise fully met, should be remitted.

So rest matters at present. The feeling here on the subject is very strong and excited, and the decision of Government is awaited with intense anxiety and interest. Great confidence is felt in the large minded justice and generous sympathies of Lord Reay, and high hopes of complete redress in the matter are widely entertained.

In the meanwhile, it may be interesting to your readers to note, how what has occurred in this S.M.C. State in consequence of the free-trade reforms lately carried out at the instance of the Political Agent, forcibly illustrates the remarks of "A high official" in an important native State, published in your columns last month, about the difficulties in which native States find themselves landed by interference, however well-intentioned on the part of the Paramount Power, with their fiscal arrangements.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co. THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MESSRS. DALY AND STEWART.

AN alarming accident abruptly terminated last night's play in the polo tournament. The fifth round was drawing to a close, less than a minute remaining for the completion of the encounter, when the Central India Horse, who had already scored four goals to one, were pressing home the ball into their adversaries' ground. Rain had fallen during the two previous rounds, and there was a slight haze creeping over the ground when the fifth bout was entered upon. Dr. Stewart, the captain of the Poona Horse, hit out the ball from the Gymkhana end, sending it by a powerful drive half down the lower side of the maidan, where Mr. Forbes, in attempting to take it on, knocked it into touch. Again taking up the run, Dr. Stewart brought the ball towards the centre, and Mr. Forbes by some skilful play got a chance at the Central India goal. From a scrimmage in front of the telegraph board, the ball was knocked straight to the opposite side of the maidan, and thence was carried with a run towards the goal which Dr. Stewart was defending. When fifty yards from the posts the Poona captain and Mr. Daly came into collision, and were hurled to the ground, ponies and all, with terrific force. Both were racing goalwards at full speed when the accident occurred, approaching the ball in the same direction, though at a different angle. In the act of leaning over to give the ball the *coup de grace*, Mr. Daly, who came from the lower side, crossed the course of the Poona captain. The greatest consternation prevailed as neither man stirred from the spot where they had been thrown. After a momentary interval, the crowd came streaming across from all parts of the maidan, despite the efforts of the police to keep them back. The stewards and the comrades of the injured men by strenuous exertions managed to keep off the pressure of the throng whilst efforts were being made to restore them to consciousness In a few minutes Dr. Stewart was carried to the side, where he was laid upon a bench, the blood washed from the contusion on his face, and ice applied to his head. There was no lack of medical aid upon the ground, and by the time a dhooly arrived, the Poona captain had staggered to his feet. He was still completely dazed, and was with some little difficulty induced to enter the dhooly, his desire, though he was only able to intimate it incoherently, being to continue the game. He was then removed by the bearers to the bungalow of Mr. Tyrrell Leith, with whom he had been staying, at Malabar Hill. In the meantime, all efforts to restore consciousness having proved futile, Mr. Daly was removed by the police with all possible speed to the European General Hospital, on a stretcher, four of which, fortunately, were in readiness on the ground. He still exhibited no sign of life. The examination at the hospital by Dr. Wellington Gray, in conjunction with Dr. Baker, resident surgeon, revealed no fracture of any kind. There were several contusions about the face and head only, but the mischief evidently lay in a concussion. The prolonged insensibility of the unfortunate player led the physicians to believe that, unless anything further developed to prove the contrary, there was a possibility of a fracture at the base of the skull. An hour after the accident the patient remained in a very critical condition. The other players and Major Neill, who accompanied their comrade to the hospital, were eager to watch beside him throughout the night, and were only dissuaded by the knowledge that the lady nurses of the hospital would give him every attention whilst they themselves might be in the way. The Poona Horse, who remained upon the ground, stated to the stewards that they did not claim to continue the game the same evening unless this was ordered by the stewards. These gentlemen very properly declined to give such a direction under the circumstances, and promised to meet without delay to fully consider the matter. Then adjoining to the Gymkhana pavilion, the stewards after some discussion decided to direct the match between the Poona Horse and the Central India Horse to be proceeded with this afternoon, to commence at four o'clock, and to continue for 8 min. 53 secs., the period remaining to complete the forty-eight minutes of actual play allowed for each of the ties.

Upon inquiry at the European General Hospital late last night, we were informed that although there was a slight improvement in the condition of Mr. Daly, as he had partially recovered consciousness, he was still in a very critical condition. No fracture of the skull had then been found, but the severity of the concussion which had deprived Mr. Daly of his senses several hours earlier, gave reason for grave anxiety as to his recovery.

The umpires for the tie last night were Major Nixon (of the 18th Bengal Cavalry) and Mr. E. L. Barton (the Hon. Secretary for Polo), and the teams comprised:—

POONA HORSE	vs.	CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.
Dr. Stewart (capt.)		Major Neill (capt.)
Capt. Thomas		Capt. Masters.
Mr. Forbes		Mr. Daly.
Mr. Ducat		Mr. Cotgrave.

FIRST ROUND.

The Gymkhana goal was occupied by the Central India Horse at the commencement of play, and as the ball was despatched in this direction it was met and returned by Mr. Cotgrave. Its course was then diverted by Dr. Stewart, but the Central India goal-keeper, who had followed it up, had a flying shot at the Money School goal. Then the ball was brought into the corner, where, after a sharp tussle, Khan Singh sent it goalwards, and the ball first hitting the lower post bounded just inside. The first goal had been scored in 2 min. 25 secs. Some big hitting by Messrs. Daly and Cotgrave now sent the ball flying behind the goal line of the Poona Horse at the opposite end. As it was brought out, Mr. Ducat took possession and rushed it into the Central India quarters, hitting it back there, when Mr. Cotgrave, with a chance for a run, struck the ball so feebly as to override it. The native player skied it to the front, but Dr. Stewart got hold and had another shot for the mark. There was some difficulty experienced by the Central India team in freeing their goal from attack but Mr. Daly eventually obtained a run, and the ball was left behind the Poona goal as the bell announced the expiration of time.

Central India Horse, 1; Poona Horse, 0.
Time—10mins. 20secs.

SECOND ROUND.

By the aid of Mr. Forbes and Captain Thomas, the ball was propelled into the corner at the Bori Bunder end, soon to be sent spinning towards the Poona goal. Mr. Ducat rode Mr. Cotgrave off the ball, but the hard hitter of the Bengal team was not to be denied, and by hard riding put in a stroke which only missed the post by inches. Some pretty play was exhibited by Mr. Ducat in front of the telegraph board, and Mr. Forbes, with this assistance, pressed home the ball, but failed to score. With a spanking run Mr. Cotgrave got the ball into mid-field, and Mr. Daly having ridden off Dr Stewart, the native had a chance, of which he did not avail himself. The ball being thus passed by, Mr. Cotgrave came up in time to carry it on, though his stroke sent it over the line. A few seconds later and Mr. Daly successfully put it through with a slashing drive. Captain Masters and Mr. Forbes having crossed sticks, the former neatly got the ball away, but not for far, Mr. Forbes missing the goal by another long-range shot which fell to him before the game was much older.

Central India Horse, 2; Poona Horse, 1.
Time—19mins. 5secs.

THIRD ROUND.

A series of bad misses opened the third round when the ball was fetched away from Poona territory, both teams being equally blameable. Messrs. Daly and Cotgrave were the first to recover their accuracy of aim, and the latter hit the third goal with a cleverly-placed stroke, the ball being at a sharp angle from the posts and not far off the crease. Again, Mr. Forbes was quickest on the ball as it was once more started, but could not get it passed the Central India goal-keeper, who took it across to the Poona goal at racing speed. The goal was saved by Mr. Forbes dribbling it round the maidan, where it went out of touch. As soon as it was revived, a scrimmage took place on the Central India ground, and Mr. Forbes lost a point by the narrowest margin. Some clever riding off by Mr. Ducat enabled him later on to make good his aim and hit a goal for the Poona Horse. The pace was now as fast as could be wished, the game swinging pendulum-like between one goal and the other. First, Mr. Daly had a chance, then Messrs. Ducat and Forbes, with Khan Singh sandwiched between them, threatened their opponents' goal. The ball was hit out by Mr. Cotgrave half across the ground, and the restiveness of Mr. Ducat's pony preventing him using the stick, Mr. Daly, backed up by Khan Singh, got away with it. Comin up from the rear, Mr. Cotgrave with a drive over [illegible] sent on the sphere, and on a second attempt hit the fourth goal.

Central India Horse, 4; Poona Horse, 1. Time—27mins. 27secs.

FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS.

No other goal was hit during these rounds, the latter of which ended so disastrously. They were, however, distinguished by some fast and exciting play, the Poona Horse showing up in better form than they had previously displayed, and acting as much on the offensive as in the protection of their own country. The second round terminated after 35mins. 52secs. actual play, and the men being rather slow in turning out for the fifth round, there had not been a very lengthened fight, when the sad accident already described stopped the match for evening. No cross was claimed by the Poona Horse, and there is considerable variance of opinion as to the apportionment of responsibility for the accident. According to the umpire, by whom the occurrence was witnessed, it was in hitting the ball that Mr. Daly put his pony across the course of the Poona captain. The rules on the subject direct that "if two players are riding to hit the ball from different directions and a collision appears probable, the player not in possession of the ball must give way to the player in possession of the ball. The player who hit the ball last, or (if neither of the players between whom a collision is probable was the last hitter of the ball) he who has come in the same direction as the ball did when last hit is in possession of the ball." In this instance the two players, though riding from different points, were proceeding in the same direction, though the course of the Poona goal-keeper was more precisely speaking in the track of the ball. It was not until dusk that the decision of the stewards was arrived at, and the members of the Poona team waited on the ground alone until it was definitely decided to postpone the termination of the tie.

After the conclusion of the play this evening between the Central India Horse and the Poona Horse, the time at disposal will be devoted to a contest between the Bombay Gymkhana team and the representatives of the Nizam's Palace, both of which have been knocked out of the later ties in the tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of yesterday's match:—

Mr. Tucker beat Capt. Capel-Cure (15-8, 10-15, 15-6).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending 12th instant:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 11th, 9 feet 5 inches against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif harvesting progressing in eleven talukas. Fever in eleven and cattle-desease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Sujaval 26, 44 and 44 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting general; rabi operations progressing. Small-pox in two, fever and cough in nine, and cattle-disease in three talukas.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation good; harvesting commenced throughout the district; jowari damaged by worms in Sakrand. River at Kotri on 11th, 9 feet 5 inches against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven, small-pox in one and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 26, jowari 40, bajri 40, rice white 20 and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings commenced. Cattle-disease in Kashmor decreasing. Wheat 26, rice 20, bajri 41 and jowari 44 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedadad.—Reaping of kharif commenced throughout the district. Rain in Dhandhuka Taluka 1 inch 59 cents; slight showers in all other talukas save Daskroi and Parantij; more rain wanted for rice and cotton crops. Slight fever in Dholka Taluka. Wheat 35 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 2 inches 8 cents, Dohad 84 cents, Kalol 65 cents and Jhalod 33 cents. Rain beneficial, but insufficient for sowing wheat in Dohad; reaping of rice going on in Godhra and Kalol. Slight fever in Jhalod; cattle-disease in Nagrala, 7 animals attacked, 4 died. Wheat 28, bajri 35 and maize 60 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain at Matar 30 cents, Thasra 1 inch 37 cents, Kapadvanj 2 inches 31 cents, Nadiad 82 cents, and Sanand 43 cents. Reaping of kharif crops progressing in the district. Sligh fever in Matar Taluka and Kapadvanj town. Bajri 33½, Wheat 24¾ and rice 30 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 51 cents; total 39 inches 28 cents; rain in A'mod 15 cents and Anklesvar 17 cents. Crops good; harvesting of rice crops commenced; sowing of rabi crops in progress. Slight fever in Vagra, A'mod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Fall of rain proved beneficial to standing crops; more rain still wanted. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi Taluka still continues. Slight fever in Olpad, Bardoli and Pardi and small-pox in Balsar. Jowari 34 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Little or no rain throughout the district; it is required for rabi crops. Standing crops doing well. Fever in Dhulia, Savda and Bhusaval Talukas. Public health generally good. Wheat 33 pounds 12 ounces and bajri 45 pounds 8 ounces.

Nasik.—Rain in Yeola 96, Nasik 90, Nandgaon 63 and Baglan 26 cents; in other talukas maximum in Sinnar 2 inches 22 cents, minimum in Chandor 1 inch; rainfall beneficial to standing crops. Preparation for rabi sowings continue, Public health good. Wheat 30¾ bajri 36½ and rice 21½.

Colaba (Bombay).—No rain. Abnormal temperature 1 ° cool; on 6th and 7th rose to 2 ° warm on 11th and then fell to 1 ° warm on 12th. Vapour in air expressive from 9th to 11th, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind southerly and strong on 6th and 7th, northerly on 12th, wind normal on all other days. Thunder on 7th.

Thana.—Rain 39 cents, total 113 inches 84 cents. Crops good; reaping of kharif commenced. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Second-sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 11th instant). —Slight fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; slight cholera in two villagess of Alibag Taluka; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha and Mangaon Talukas. Crops good; corn in ears. Rice second sort 24 pounds 30 tolas, and tur dal second-sort 19 pounds 31 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 13 cents, total 117 inches 60 cents. Reaping of halwa crops nearly complete; that of mahan commenced in southern talukas; paddy crops slightly injured by blight in parts of Chiplun, Khed and Mandangad. Fever in three and cattle-disease in four talukas, particularly round Ratnagiri. Public health generally good. Nagli 17-50, vari 16-24 and rice 11-24.

Poona.—Rai in Junnar and Khed Talukas, being 1 inch 55 cents and 2 inches 41 cents respectively; slight showers in other talukas, varying from 57 in Peth Baramati to 2 cents in Maval Taluka. Crops doing well; in some talukas reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi are in progress. More rain wanted in Purandhar Taluka. Public health generally good. Slight cattle disease in Indapur and Haveli Talukas. Bajri 40 and jowari 55 pounds in the district, and bajri 34 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 4 inches 96 cents in Karjat; Shevgaon 2 inches 39 cents. Jamkhed 2 inches 12 cents; Rahuri 2 inches 9 cents; Nagar 1 inch 78 cents; Parner 1 inch 43 cents; and from 67 to 82 cents elsewhere. Kharif crops and public health good; kharif reaping commenced in Karjat and Sangamner; rabi sowing in progress, except Sangamner and Akola. Bajri maximum 60, minimum 42; jowari maximum 120, minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 78 cents, in Barsi 41 cents, in Karmala 1 inch 56 cents, in Pandharpur 2 cents, and in Sangola 35 cents. Standing crops good; rabi sowing almost completed. Jowari 691-6 and bajri 422-7 pounds.

Satara.—All kharif crops very good; harvesting of bajri commenced in all talukas; rabi sowing continues. Public health very good. Bajri 40-10 and jowari 44-2.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Muddebihal 1 inch 3 cents, minimum in Badami 33 cents. Bajri reaping commenced in Muddebihal and Badami; gram and wheat sowing in progress. Jowari 67 and bajri 51 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 28 cents, total 34 inches 60 cents; none at Gokak; elsewhere from 1 inch 9 cents at Chandgad to 6 cents at Hukeri. Rice crop good, except in Sampgaon Taluka, where they have been injured by want of rain; kharif crops fairly good except to east and south-east, where they are suffering from want of rain. Jowari 47 and bajri 46 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain at ten stations, varying from [illegible] inches 30 cents in Nargund to 6 cents in Karajgi; none in Navalgund, Mundargi, Bankapur and Hangal; more required, especially for rice crops, which are middling. Jowari and other early crops good; land being prepared for late crops; cotton sowing completed. Public health good; cattle-disease in Kalghatgi Taluka. Rice 23 and jowari 53 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 3 inches 80 cents, total 140 inches 86 cents; Kumta 99 cents, Sirai 56 cents and Haliyal 32 cents. Harvest continues in Dharwar and commenced in coast talukas; rice crop in ear above ghats. Fever in three and cattle-disease in six talukas. Rice, common, Karwar 13, district average 12½ seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair. Sowing of wheat and gram commenced. Wheat 33, bajri 28 and jowari 42 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2 cents, total 20 inches 41 cents. Fever prevailing. Crops good. Bajri 34, jowari 44 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 40 cents; total 37 inches 3 cents. Crops in good condition. Cattle-disease abating in Sidhpur. Bajri 30, wheat 20 and rice 20 pounds.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1886.

The sixth annual meeting of the representatives from all parts of the province was held at the Ranga Charlu Memorial Hall, Mysore, at noon on Saturday last.

The following are extracts from the Dewan's address:—

I have much pleasure in laying before you to-day, by command of His Highness the Maharajah, a statement showing the principal features of the administration of the Province during the past official year, and in doing so, it is particularly gratifying to me to be able to premise that this is the first year since the rendition of the province, in which the prospects of the season have occasioned satisfaction to his Highness' Government. At every previous meeting of the Assembly, reference had to be made to a failure of the rains more or less general, and, in my address to you last year, I dwelt at considerable length on the scanty rainfall of two successive years, and the consequent apprehensions of wide-spread scarcity and distress—apprehensions which at the time of our last meeting were beginning to be dispelled by the advent of a favorable north-east monsoon.

The ordinary revenue of the State was Rs. 114,30,754, against Rs. 100,70,957 in 1884-85; and the expenditure Rs. 101,16,957, against Rs. 99,55,601.

In the statement of income the most striking feature is the large increase of 9½ lakhs under land revenue. It includes a sum of 3½ lakhs which was collected out of the deferred demand of 1884-85, during which year, owing to the bad season, considerable remission and postponements of revenue, to the aggregate extent of 5¼ lakhs, were found necessary. If the deferred collections of 1884-85 (viz., about 3½ lakhs) be deducted from the land revenue receipts of 1885-86, the income pertaining to the latter year is reduced to about 73 lakhs, which, you may remember, was the maximum amount of annual land revenue ever realized in Mysore. The history of this important item of our revenue during the past half century shews continued improvement during the first four decades, when the averages were 50¼, 53, 67¼ and 72¼ lakhs respectively. Then there was a great fall due to the disastrous famine of 1876-78; but during the past five years there has been going on a steady process of recovery. The pre-famine figure of 73 lakhs was reached in 1883-84, and again in 1885-86, and the demand for the intervening year 1884-85 was also about 73 lakhs, though, owing to the exceptional circumstance already adverted to, a much smaller amount was actually realized before the close of that year. Thus our land revenue may now be said to have recovered from the effects of the famine of 1886-87, and we may fairly assume that the extent of land now under cultivation is about the same as before that famine. The improvement under "forests" was mainly due to the revival of the market for sandalwood from the depression of the previous year, and to a smaller extent to an increased supply of railway sleepers. All the other items of revenue participate in the general improvement due to a prosperous season. The total expenditure in 1885-86 was Rs. 101,16,957, and exceed that of the previous year by Rs. 1,61,356. The increase under Public Works alone was Rs. 2,38,612, the usual grant of 9½ lakhs having had to be raised to 12 lakhs for the improvement of Irrigation Works under circumstances which I explained to you last year. Deducting expnditure from income, the surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 13,13,797, which, however, included the realizations on accounnt of the previous year's arrears under all heads, to the extent of about 4½ lakhs. The budget estimates of receipts and disbursements for the current year are based mainly upon the actuals of the two previous years. A total estimated expenditure of Rs. 110,58,000 is provided against an actual of Rs. 101,17,000 in 1885-86. The large increase of Rs. 9,41,000 is accounted for as follows;—Provision has been made for the addition of Rs. 3,00,000 to His Highness the Maharajah's Civil List, in accordance with the arrangement made at the time of the Rendition. The reconstitution of abolished districts and taluks accounts for an increase of about ¾ lakh in revenue establishment, while the office of Inspector-General of Police, Police Assistants for the new districts, and the reconstitution of the Sub-Judge's Court at Mysore, involve an additional expenditure about Rs. 36,000. The large increase of Rs. 1,86,000 in the remuneration of village servants is due to the fact that the payments to these servants, which had been held in abeyance in some of the recently settled taluks, have to be paid in full, until alteration of the present system. An increased expenditure of Rs. 1,16,000 under 'Forests' is anticipated owing to proposed extension both of felling and planting operations. Entries under 'Mint' appear on both sides of the account, and are nominal transactions referring to the supply of copper and small silver coins. The D. P. W. grant being fixed at 12 lakhs, as in the previous year, accounts for an excess of Rs. 68,000 over that year's actual expenditure of Rs. 11,32,000. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 60,000 has been given for sanitary arrangements in the city of Mysore. The foregoing are the principal heads under which the budget for the current year provides for an increased expenditure. These increases amount in the aggregate to over 9 lakhs of rupees. But I may here add that the budget provides for a maximum expenditure according to sanctioned scale, and that savings anticipated are likely to reduce the budget provision by about 1½ lakhs.

Railway.—On the State Railway, during the past year, the capital expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 4,16,833; and was almost exclusively on the Tumkur-Gubbi section. The gross earnings of the entire system of 140 miles amounted to Rs. 4,43,021, and, deducting the maintenance charge of Rs. 2,27,048, left a surplus of Rs. 2,15,973. This net income represented a return of 3·31 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 65,18,712 up to 31st March 1886. Under instructions from the Government of India, the actual transfer of the management of the railway to the Southern Mahratta Company was affected on 1st July 1886. Thus the interests of this wealthy and powerful company in the development of the open line, and the early construction of the extension have become identical with ours. The company's staff will, ere long, take the field, and, actual construction once begun, I have not the slightest doubt that the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed. A proposal to have a more direct or shorter line than that followed by the Mysore engineers from Gubbi to Harihar was at one time under discussion. You will be glad to hear that his Highness' Government still adhere to their original opinion that the route most suitable for the trade requirements of this province is decidedly the more westerly, though somewhat circuitous one, *via* Tiptur, Ashikere, Kadur and Berur; and there is little probability of this route being changed. In view of the possible extension in the future of our railway system in the direction of Bellary, a line from Bangalore to Hindupur has been surveyed, and is now being marked out.

Financial Retrospect.—As five years have now elapsed since the Rendition of the province, a brief survey of the progress of our finances during that period will probably be of some interest to you.

The Maharajah's Government started with a cash balance of Rs. 24,07,438, and by the addition of the surplus of the next five years it now amounts to Rs. 32,65,955; that is to say an increase of Rs. 8,58,517 has been secured. In addition to this we have been able to invest in the construction of the Mysore-Gubbi Railway the large sum of Rs. 41, 97,295, twenty lakhs being obtained by the Railway Loan of 1882, and the remainder (Rs. 21,91,295) being provided out of current ordinary revenue. Thus the total of five years' savings and investments, amounts to about 30½ lakhs. This result, satisfactory as far as it goes, has not, however, been achieved without, to some extent, starving ordinary Public Works, such as tanks, channels and roads, and without resorting to the most stringent measures of retrenchment in all departments, and in the case of some departments even beyond the limit of complete efficiency. This policy was pursued, as you are aware, not with a view to accumulate an idle surplus in the treasury, but for the express purpose of providing funds for the construction of the railway. The importance of this work, for purposes of famine protection, was brought to prominent notice by the disastrous events of 1876-78, and it was commenced by the British Government, who, before the Rendition, spent over 23 lakhs upon it. Immediately after the Rendition, the Durbar resolved to complete it up to Tiptur at as early a date as possible, and to obtain the funds required for this purpose by a large reduction of the cash balance, by a loan of 20 lakhs, and by retrenchments in all departments. The measures thus adopted were eminently successful; for we have been able to complete the railway as far as Gubbi (140 miles), and (but for the instructions of the Government of India in connection with the proposed negotiations with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company) we could also have carried it to Tiptur, a further distance of 32 miles. Bnt, as I explained to you on previous occasions, the extension of our system so as to connect it with that of the Southern Mahratta Company with its outlet on the Western Coast, is a work which cannot be done out of the ordinary revenue within a time which can be regarded as reasonable, or without involving a considerable neglect of the claims of numerous minor works of vital importance. From this point of view the surrender of the railway to foreign capitalists is a measure of distinct advantage to the State. It provides within a brief period a complete railway system which we so much need, and at the same time it leaves us free to devote our ordinary revenue resources to their more legitimate purposes.

A MOSQUITO CATCHING PLANT.

Among the many rare and interesting plants forming the collection in the Botanical Garden in Washington, says an American journal, there has recently been got together an almost complete set of insectivorous plants, so called from their being so constructed as to attract insects, capture them in various ways, and feed upon them. A few of these plants have been gathered from their native habitats in the swamps of North Carolina and California, and others have been sent from India, Australia, and Madagascar. Perhaps, the best known of the group, and certainly the most wonderful plant in the whole vegetable kingdom is *Dionæa Muscipula* commonly known as Venus Flytrap. The leaves vary from one to six inches long, and at the extremities are placed two blades or claspers, the shape of which may be said to resemble two hands placed together between the palms and the wrists, and the fingers held backward. The palms of the hands represent the inner walls of the trap, while the fingers represent the marginal hair or teeth. On the inner walls of these claspers there are placed six irritable hairs, any one of which receiving the slightest touch from an insect, is sufficient to bring the two blades together with such rapidity as to preclude any possibility of the fly escaping. A correct idea of how the trap closes on its victim may be obtained by bringing the two hands rapidly together, the fingers of the one being firmly pressed between those of the other. This plant readily discriminates between animal and other matter; thus, if a small stone or piece of wood be dropped into the trap it will instantly close, but as soon as it has found out its mistake, and it only takes a few minutes, it begins to unfold its trap, and the piece of wood or stone falls out. On the other hand, should a piece of beef or a blue-bottle fly be placed in it, it will remain firmly closed until every particle of organic matter is absorbed through the leaf. It will then unfold itself and is ready for another meal.

Next in interest comes *Sarracenia purpurea*. This species is popularly and most appropriately called. "The Vegetable Whisky Shop," as it captures its victim by intoxication. Here is a most excellent theme for temperance advocates. The entire shop is shaped after the manner of a house, with the entrance projecting a little over the rim. Half way round the brim of the cavity there are an immense number of honey glands, which the influence of the sun brings into active operation. This sweet secretion acts as a lure to passing insects, and they are pretty sure, should they come within its influence, to alight on the outside edge and tap the nectar. They, however, remain there but a brief period, as there is something more substantial inside the cavity in the shape of an intoxicating liquid, which is distilled by the plant. The way down to this beverage is straight; there is no crossing over, as the entrance is paved with innumerable fine hairs all pointing to the bottom, and should the fly walk crooked its feet become entangled in them. When the fly has had its first nip, it does not stop and fly right out, as it could do, but indulges until it is more than "half seas over"; it then comes staggering up, and reaches that portion where the hairs begin; here its progress outward is stopped owing to the points of the hairs being placed against it. The fly is now in a pitiable plight; it attempts to use its wings, but in doing so, only hastens its own destruction. It inevitably reaches the bottom, gets immersed in the liquid and dies drunk.

Another species of the last-mentioned genius, *Sarracenia psittacina*, also distils an intoxicant of its own; but owing to the peculiarly complicated formation of the entrance to its inner parts, it excludes the great majority of insects and admits but a select few. In Europe it is known as the "City Club Insecticide." The individual pitchers somewhat resemble an inverted parrot's bill, with a narrow eaf-like expansion running along the top. The color is light green, beautifully shaded with crimson. The inside of the pitcher is divided into three parts, the first, nearest the entrance, is studded with minute honey glands, and is called the attractive surface; a little further down the inside, very minute hairs are situated, with their extremities all pointing to the other chamber. This is the conducting surface. Lastly, the small hairs give place to the longer ones, amid which are placed secreting pores, which give forth the intoxicating nectar; this is termed the detentive surface. When the pitcher has caught a sufficient number of insects, the nectar gives place to a substance which has been ascertained to be identical with gastric juice in its constituents. This is evidently to enable the plant more readily to digest its food.

Another species, which, were it plentiful, would prove a boon and a blessing to man, is *Drosera dichotama*, the mosquito catcher. It grows about one foot high, and as its specific name implies, the leaves, after reaching a certain height, bifurcate into long narrow spathes, which are densely covered with club-tipped, rose-colored hairs, each of which is coated with a bright gummy substance. This, during sunshine, gives to the plant a most magnificent appearance. This curious plant would seem to have great attractions for the mosquito, for, if a plant be placed in a room where they abound, all of the troublesome pests will, in a brief period, be in its deadly embrace, at first struggling to disentangle a leg or wing, anon finding itself more and more within its toils. It is most interesting to watch the method by which it secures its prey. Immediately the fly alights on the leaf, it may be that only one of its six legs stick to the sweet, viscid substance at the extremity of the hairs, but in struggling to free itself, it invariably touches with its legs or wings the contiguous hairs, and is immediately fixed. The hairs meantime are not idle; being sensitive, they slowly but surely curl round and draw their victim in the very centre of the leaf, thus bringing it into contact with the very short hairs which are placed there in order to facilitate the process of sucking the life blood from the body. This interesting plant is, besides a few others, very difficult to cultivate. Even after imitating nature as closely as possible, the plants thrive but indifferently.

A BEWITCHING PRINCE.

The Baroness Rosen, who, as a sister of the Victoria-House in Berlin, was sent with an ambulance train to Bulgaria during the war with Servia, in a letter to the *Neue Freie Presse*, publishes her impressions of Prince Alexander and of his immediate surroundings. Describing the young Bulgarian officers with whom she became acquainted, she says:—There is not a single ugly or stupid face among them, but I could not discern in the expression of one of those young men the merriment and joviality which would have been so natural at a time when they had gained their first laurels. They only looked conceited and discontented. Among them was a young officer of the staff, who was said to have originally conceived the plan of the war. "The Bulgarian Moltke" was the designation with which everybody honoured him. She asked a young Bulgarian whether he and his people did not feel deeply grateful to the Prince for having led them to victory. The answer was "No, we shall not be grateful until he leads us to Constantinople." All the Bulgarians were dreaming of marching into Bulgrade at that time, and the Prince's wise moderation was appreciated by very few. Madame Rosen was received in the Prince's only room—the meeting took place at Pirot—and she describes him thus:—How can I give an adequate idea of the impression which the Prince made upon me? Everybody who has seen his portrait knows that he is handsome: I will not, therefore, attempt to describe his imposing person, his perfectly regular features, his fine eyes. I will freely admit that when I saw him I understood for the first time that one can die joyfully for one's Prince. Although his manner is modest and simple, there is such majesty in his person, that one is involuntarily bowed down, and feels that nothing vulgar can ever approach him.

Madame Rosen witnessed the Prince's entry into Sofia on the day following Christmas, when a "Te Deum" was celebrated on the spot where the same ceremony was performed the other day under such very different circumstances. The church stands on an eminence, and the square in front of it is surrounded by high walls. The gate of the wall was decorated with flowers and flags so as to look like a triumphal arch. Amid the thunder of cannons and the ringing of bells the Prince on horseback appeared under the gate. A huge laurel wreath adorned his shoulders, and like a young god of war he sat on his noble steed. He reined in his horse, and for a moment a look of pride and unmistakeable joy lit up his features as he gazed upon the thousands below, who with outstretched arms were welcoming him. One moment only—the look disappeared as quickly as it had come, and made room for a serious expression, a smile of deep melancholy, which lasted while he bowed his thanks on all sides. What may have passed in his soul at that moment! The next time Madame Rosen saw him, he was standing beside the beds of the wounded at the hospital, speaking words of comfort to everyone in his own idiom, with a voice that went right to the heart of the hearers. About the middle of January, the ambulance's mission being over, and the day for its return fixed, Prince Alexander invited the doctors and sisters to dine with him. After dinner the company adjourned to the Prince's writing-room, with its old Nuruberg carvings on the walls and on the ceiling—the same room in which the Prince signed, "God save Bulgaria.—Alexander." There was only one picture on the walls, and short-sighted Madame Rosen was trying to make it out, when Prince Alexander came up to her and said: "Very strange, is it not, that the only picture in my room should be that of the Emperor of Russia? I did mean to have it taken away when he struck my name out of the army list, but I hate petty revenge." Before taking leave, and apart from the other guests, Madame Rosen asked the Prince if he had any orders for Berlin. He looked straight before him for a moment, then said, almost abruptly, "None!" But after a second he added softly, with a vibrating voice, "I am filled with longing, with endless longing!" Madame Rosen concludes her letter by breathing a prayer for the Prince that he may soon find a mate for his solitary throne, and be happy. Not a very opportune wish just at this moment, nor one, we fear, likely to be fulfilled.

A. P. & O. STEAMER IN COLLISION.

The *Melbourne Age*, whose Adelaide correspondent mentioned briefly that a collision took place in the Bay of Biscay, on the 5th August, during a fog, between the Orient steamer Potosi and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus, states that, on the arrival of the Potosi in Hobson's Bay, some further particulars of the accident were obtained from which it appears that a fearful marine disaster was narrowly averted. The Potosi left Plymouth on the 5th of August, and while crossing the Bay of Biscay, three days after, encountered a dense fog. The engines were at once placed at slow speed, and every care taken to keep a strict look out for passing vessels, which might be in the vicinity. While steaming slowly along, the look out man observed a large steamship named the Indus coming from the opposite direction, and bearing directly down on the Potosi. Both captains saw the danger simultaneously, and, by means of dextrous handling, the steering gear was so manipulated that, instead of the vessels running into one another, they merely grazed each other. The whole of the boats on one side of the Indus were, however, smashed and one on board the Potosi, as well as a portion of the water rail. As soon as the danger was over, the Indus steamed rapidly away, but shortly afterwards returned to ascertain if much damage had resulted to the Potosi, but, having been informed that there was not, resumed her voyage. Naturally the incident was watched with a feeling of the gravest apprehension by those on deck on both vessels, but the alarm quickly subsided as soon as the Indus steamed away, and it was found that no serious accident had occurred.

LADY CHORISTERS IN SURPLICES.

A Curious controversy is raging in Melbourne with regard to the presence of ladies in the surpliced choir of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. The Rev. Dr. Bromby, preaching on the subject, has stated that the idea of making the choir merely an attractive spectacle was never entertained. Women's voices, he pointed out, have come to be practically regarded as indispensable in the church. Then arises the difficult problem, How to deal with the female contingent? Shall it be entirely cancelled? or, if tolerated, shall it be treated in a suspicious and contemptuous manner—which savours far more of Oriental barbarism than of that mutual and honest confidence between the sexes, which obtains in Western society and in the Christian profession? Surely, he contends, the general wish would be to admit women to their proper places in the choir, and that the church should avail itself of those gifts with which God has endowed them. And, seeing that it cannot be denied that, considering the extraordinary caprices of fashion in the matter of female attire, it would offend the taste to see the simple uniformity of surpliced men and boys disturbed by the intrusion of the grotesque and daily-changing inventions of the Paris milliner, what better solution of the difficulty than to clothe the female members of the choir in an ecclesiastical vestment of such a suitable type as should harmonise well with the surroundings of their position, and at the same time not destroy that distinctive gracefulness of attire to which their sex entitles them?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Chupra, 1,432 tons, Capt. J. Stewart sailed yesterday, for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The s.s. Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 90 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Commilla 549 tons, Capt. O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. E. Ormiston and 63 deck passengers

The B. I S N. Co's s.s. Agra, 1,235 tons, Capt. H. Major, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Major Tyndall, Col. Brooke. Misses and Rev. Ostermeger. For Mangalore—Mrs. Ostermeger, Rev. O. Bade, Rev. A. Glattfeldr, Mr. F. Huber and Rev. Mr. Gatz. For different ports—Thirty deck passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. steam-ship Thames 2,131 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney (Sept. 15), with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney to Bombay—Mr. H. Mellor, Mrs. Tisdale, Mrs. Archer and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, Mr. King, and Mr. Mrs. Fienes Thompson. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. R. Sheridan. Mr. W. R. Gidley, Mrs. and Miss Brown; Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Shields, and Miss Halland, and Capt. Dabie. From Glenelg to Bombay—Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Pool. From K. G. Sound to Bombay—Mr. Miley. From Colombo to Bombay—Mr. Dean, Mr. P. B. Wilson, and Rev. Father Biscoe, Mr. Hargraves, Col. Wardrope and Capt. W. Hillias. From Melbourne to London—Mr. and Miss Dickson Miss Grant, Miss Slattery, Mr. J. L. Liay, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrick. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Spiro, Mr. Carl Flesh; From Glenelg to London—Mr. J. L. Lee. From Colombo to London;—Capt. Lynch Stanton and Mr. C. R. Chance. From different ports—3 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14th October.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Bengal	2524	W. B. Anderson	A	P. & O. Co.
" Arabia	..	....	A	Graham & Co.
" Roumania..	2207	J. Harris...........	B	Graham & Co.
" Rohilla	..	......	C	P. & O. Co.
" Lombardy..	..	......	D	P. & O. Co.
" Kt. of St. Patrick ..	1498	R. H. Jones	E	K., Nixon & Co.
" Rothsay....	..	......	F	The Captain.
" Bormida	1499	E. Pizzarello ..	H J	F., Rubattino.
" Rydall Hall.	1737	A. Buck	M	E., Bates & Co.
" Brookfield...	..	......	N	J. Mackintosh.
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ..	K	F., Muir & Co.
" Tiverton ..	..	....	Ibis	The Captain.
" Cy. of Salop	1385	L. Rice............	Q	The Captain.
" St. Dunstau	..	......	O	K., Nixon & Co.
" Altmore ...	1351	W. Stephen	P	R. Bomonji.
" Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Crimings...	G	J. Mackintosh.
" St. Fillans..	2007	E. D. FitzGerald	L	K., Nixon & Co.
" Lalpoora ..	...	....	...	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
14	Thames (s).........	Seaton	Sydney, Sept. 15.
	Bhownuggur (s)..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, 14.
	River Indus (s) ..	Murray	Cardiff, Oct. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Regent (s)	Treadwell ..	Calcutta.
	Clan Macgregor (s	Palmer	Liverpool.
	Roumania (s)	Harris	Gibraiter &Liv'pool
	Chupra (s).........	Stewart	Coasts & Calcutta.
	Agra (s)	Major	Coasts & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Commilla, Mitchell, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Knight of St. George, for Antwerp.
" Empress of India, Coast and Calcutta.
" Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
10	Simla (s)........	Calder	Bombay, Sept. 16.
	Mount Olivet (s)..	Geomell	Penarth, Aug. 19.
	Manora (s)........	Turner	London, Sept. 2.
	Walter H. Wilson	Wadman	Liverpool.
	Creedmoor	Kennedy	Philadelphia, June 12.
	Lancashire	Evans	Mauritius, Sept. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 10.—Steamers Glenmoruen, Sirdhana. Ship Ispahan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.		From.
10	Rosetta (s)........	......	London.
	Nerbudda (s).......	......	Calcutta.
	Clan Ogilvie (s) ..	......	Coconada.
11	Kilwa (s)...........	......	Calcutta.
	Venetia (s)	......	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.		Destination.
10	Schooner Janet (s)	......	Melbourne.
	Rosetta (s)..........	......	Calcutta.
	Nerbudda	......	Negapatam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, October 13.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·774
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·7
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, N, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	284
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·06
" year	98·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 14th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DAILY EXPORTS—October 14.

For Liverpool.

Roumania s—1,507 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Arabia s—12,000 cwt wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

Rydal Hall s—200 bales wool, and 210 cwt gunny bags, Nursey Khatow.

For London.

Bengal s—32 cases woolen handkerchiefs, Tarachund Gunsamdass; 2 bales shawls, B. Hurrisam; 30 bales ivory, S. Durnesh.

County of Salop s—60 cwt gum, Dharsee Dewjee; 292½ cwt gum; Ramjee Bhowanjee; 7 packages tea, Warden and Co; 20 bales hides and skins Esmail Gangjee; 29 packages ivory, Jairam Sewjee; 50 cwt horns, Wayabhoy Canjee and Co; 1,999 cwt rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 10 cwt horns, S. Shewjee; 60 cwt horns, Jan Mahomed Remtoola; 9 bales ivory, Wallace and Co; 10 bales twist, and 2 boxes toys, Munchershaw N. and Mody. 900 cwt jawari, A. Blascheck and Co; 2,008 cwst linseed Ralli Brothers; 693'3 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Lalpoora s—250 bags muckai, Hurjeebhoy Jumal.

For Genoa.

Brookfield s—300 cwt wheat, F. Masoti.

For Trieste.

Thisbe s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Kt. of St. Patrick s—40 cwt gum, and 7 cwt alnes fibre, F. Hurst; 2,001 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Bengal s—105 cwt gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Peveril s—400 cwt horns, Volkart Bros.

For Naples.

St. Fillans s—9,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—150 bales twist, Lakmidass Khimjee S. and W. Co.; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram 75 bales twist S. Abraham; 125 bales twist, Long Wah and Co; 20 bags rice, Hassum Dewjee; 13 bale twist, John Fleming and Co.; 13 cwt sharkfins and 15 cwt fishmaws, Hassum Purdhan; 50 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 25 cwt kismiss, J. Jafierbhoy; 3 cases Cambay stone Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 42 cwt sharkfins and 32 cwt fishmaws, Ramjee Coorjee; 4 qales ivory and 4 bundles horns, Tharia Topen; 300 bales twist, R. S. Oonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, Doongersey Gangjee; 150 bales R. Hubibhoy; 255 cwt ooplate, and 125 cwt raisin, Yue Lun Ching; and 1½ cwt stone, A. C. Esmaljee.

Bormida s—15 bales twist, John Fleming and Co; 23 chests opium, Munsay Rambagat; 12 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmondass; 30½ chests Bud. reedass Roogjee; 15 chest opium H. Multanchund

Rohilla s—16 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Cuttoo; 41 chests Sassoon J. David and Co; 10 chest opium Allana Samjee; 4 chests opicm, S. Abraham; 56 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 600 baskets onions Alana Moosa; 500 onions baskets J. L. Eaoo.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—10 cases beer, P and O. S. N. and Co; 120 chests opium, Sassoon J. David 8 chests opium E. D. Sassoon and Co; 3 chest opium, W. Gopinath; 2½ chest opium, T. Luchminaron; 33 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanji and Co; 3½ chests opium, R. Baldeo.

Bormida s—10 bales twist, John Fleming and Co; 10 chests opium, R. Baldeo; 6 chests opium, Baldeo Ramrutton; 5 chests opium, D. Rameboner.

Lombardy s—1 bale twist, John Fleming and Co.

For Yokohama.

Rohilla. s—10 cases beer, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Lombardy, s—40 cwts. gum, 3 cwts. ooplate, 3 cente. cudoo; and 1 case piecegoods, A. Joosub; 60½ cwts. gum and 5 cwts. benzoin G. Nursydass.

For Kobe.

Lombardy, s—50 bales twist, Lukhumidas Khimjee S. and W. Co. 1 bale twist, John Flaming Co.

Bormida, s—25 bales twist, M. Sobharam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 13.

Wall, Major, Bl. R. A., for embarkation to England, from Calcutta.

Currie, Lt.-Col., Bo. Poona Horse, remount duty, from Poona.

Mitchell, Innes, Lieut., Bl., on leave, from Fyzabad.

Yates, Major, 28th Bo. Regt., on leave, from Baroda.

October 14.

Dobie, Capt., Bo. R. A., on privilege leave, from Australia.

Gordon, Lieut., Bl. R. H. A., to rejoin, from leave.

DEPARTURES—October 13.

Radcliffe, Lieut., Bo. R. A., from leave, to Kirkee.

October 14.

Lockhart, Major, Bl. R. H. A., to rejoin, to Meerut.

Walker, Lt.-Col., Bo. C. of O., on privilege leave, to Matheran.

Mein, Capt., Bo. Marine Battn., on leave, to Mahableshwar.

Curtis, Major, Bl. R. A., to rejoin, to Dinapore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, October 15.

It is regarded that the amount subscribed by companies towards the Annual Central Meeting, viz., Rs. 58 may be forwarded to Major Thomas A. A. G, Musketry, Poona, as soon as possible.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Oct. 14.)

Legislative Department.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Sec 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Matthew Henry Starling, Esquire, B A, L L B, Barrister-at-low, to be an additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut H G B Raitt, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 7th Regt Bo Infy, 28th March 1885.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1886:—7th Cavalry (Belooch Horse)—Ressaidar and Wordie-Major Abdullah Khan to be Risaldar, vice Sardar Abbas Khan, promoted; Jamadar Shaikh Abdul Latif to be Ressaidar and Wordie-Major vice Abdullah Khan promoted, and Kote Dafedar-Major Mir Mahmud Ali to be Jamadar, vice Shaikh Abdul Latif, promoted.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 9th Sept 1886:—1st Regt Bo Infy—Subhedar Tan Sanwant to be Subhedar-Major, vice Shaikh Hasan, pensioned; Jamadar Sanbhaji Baldar to be Subhedar, vice Tan Sanwant, promoted, and Havaldar Amir Khan to be Jamadar, vice Sanbhaji Baldar, promoted.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Infantry—Lieut-Col (Bt Col) R M Chambers to be Col, with the Colonel's allowance, from the 5th Oct 1886.

Lieut H L James. 2nd Battn Manchester Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from 27th Sept 1886.

The undermentioned Military Pupils having passed their final examination at the Grant Medical College, are promoted to the Grade of Sub-Assist Apothy, with effect from the 20th Sept 1886:—P N de Souza, A deCunha, D Pereira, A E Almeida, D Francis, J M Kenna, G R Chamarett, A Beale, N Martin, M Nunes, and S Semoens.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 10th Sept 1886:—9th Regt Bo Infy. Jamadar Rawji Rawul to be Subhedar, vice Fatte Singh, deceased, and Havaldar-Major Shaikh Ibram to be Jamadar, vice Rawji Rawul, promoted

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 16th Septe 1886:—7th Cavy (Belooch Horse)—Jamadar Dhal Singh to be Ressaidar, vice Azmatullah Khan, transferred to the 3rd Cavy, and Kote Dafedar Bisan Singh to be Jamadar, vice Dhal Singh, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut C de C Hamilton, R A, 2nd Subn, No 2, (Native) Mountain Battery.

Marine Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr A Speller to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev H N Midwinter, M A, Actg Chaplain of Poona, has been granted privilege leave for forty-seven days, being the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him by Govt Notification No. 13, dated 13th March last, from which he was re-called.

The Rev C F H Johnston, M A, Chaplaind of Deesa and Abu, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Poona, during the absence of the Rev A G Cane, or until further orders.

The Rev A C Lechee, M A., Chaplain of Neemuch, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Deolali, with effect from the 6th Oct 1886.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—The Hon C F Farran, on being relieved of his temporary appointment of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to act as Advocate General, during the absence of the Hon Mr Latham or till further orders; and Mr M H Starling, BA, LL. B, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Advocate General, during the absence of the Hon Mr. Farran.

Political Department.

Capt A L D Fordyce, Assist Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is appointed to act as Political Agent, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut Col Scott, or till further orders, with effect from the date of receiving charge of the Agency.

H E tha Govr in Council is pleased to direct that on the retutn to duty of Col P H LeGeyt, Political Supt, Palanpur, Lieut Col W A Salmon should rejoin his appointment as Joint Administrator of Sangli, and to make the following appointments:—Capt W B Ferris to act as Second Assist Pol Agent, Kathiawar, till further orders; Mr P S V FitzGerald to be sub pro tem third Assist Pol Agent, Kathiawar, till further orders; Capt W P Kennedy to be sub pro tem Fourth Assist Pol Agent, Kathiawar, till further orders; Lieut G E Hyde Cates to act as fifth Assist Pol Resident at Aden till further orders; and Capt F W Snell to be sub pro tem Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Pol Supt, till further orders.

Lieut M B Salmon and Mr P S V FitzGerald respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Pol Agent, Halar Prant, Kathiawar, on the 2nd inst.

Judicial Department.

Mr F H Warden is appointed, on Mr E V Mackay's return to duty, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist, during the absence of Mr McIver, or till further orthers.

Surgeon-Major A C Gaye, Secy to the Kirkee Cantonment Committee, is appointed to be a Special Magte.

A'zam Bhukhandas Jekisondas, Head Karkun of taluka Kalol in the Panch Mahals Dist, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the Panch Mahals Dist.

A'zam Narbheram Parbhuram, Pensioned Mahalkari, is appointed to be a Special Magte.

Khan Bahadur Edulji Manjibhai Modi, First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 15th inst.

Mr J E Down, Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Messrs. S. Tagore and M B Baker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik on the 1st inst.

Mr A H Unwin delivered over charge of the office of Dist and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 2nd inst.

Messrs T S Hamilton and S. Tagore respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur on the 6th inst.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen in the district of Thana on the 23rd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram and Rao Saheb Wamanrao Narayan Rahurkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar in the district of Nasik on the 25th ultimo.

A'zam Ramchandra Krishna Vinze, Acting Mamlatdar of Niphad in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Nasik.

Rao Sahaeb Vithaldas Narotamdas, L. C. E., Mamlatdar of Dholka in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad.

Mr Wasudeorao Balkrishna, Jaghirdar of Shimpe Takli in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Nasik.

Educational Department.

Messrs E Giles and D E Gimi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Educational Inspr, N D, on the 29th Sept 1886.

Revenue Department.

Mr. Framji R. Dasai, Depy Consvr of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck Divn, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the Divisional Forest Office Hyderabad, from third June 1886 to 31st Aug 1886, both days inclusive.

The leave on private affairs for six months, granted to Mr F W Marriott, Assist Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is commuted into furlough for the same period.

Mr J King has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, with effect from the 18th Sept 1886.

General Department.

Mr P G Messent passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard on the 4th Oct 1886.

Assist Surg Maganlal Motiram Mody, L M & S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surg, Dhulia, with effect from 27th Sept 1886, before office hours, during the absence of Surg A Sargent, on privilege leave.

Assist Surg Darabshah Edalji Khotavala, L M & S has been appointed to act as Civil Surg, Bijapur, with effect from 27th Sept 1886.

Surg-Major P Murphy, M D, was appointed to act as Civil Surg, Dhulia, in addition to his own duties, from 27th Aug to 26th Sept 1886, both days inclusive, during the absence of Surg A Sargent on privilege leave.

Mr E Gray, C S, Assist Collr, Nasik, passed an examination on the 6th inst in Persian according to the Higher Standard prescribed in Govt Notification No. 1032, dated 21st March 1882.

Messrs W Lane and K F Modi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge's Clerk and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, on the 12th Oct 1886.

Major E V Stace and Mr A F Maconochie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Administrator, Rajpipla State, on the 30th ult.

Consequent on the confirmation of Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratonji in the sixth grade of Depy Collr, Rao Saheb Narayen Krishna, sub pro tem, first grade Head Accountant, Khandesh, and Rao Saheb Balkrishna Jiwaji, sub pro tem third grade Head Accountant, Satara, are respectively confirmed in those grades.

Messrs P C H Snow and E C Morrieson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Collr and Magte, Poona, on the 29th Sept 1886.

Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhikaji Joglekar delivared over and Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Wadekar received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, on the 27th Sept 1886.

Rao Bahadur V B Wadekar delivered over and Rao Bahadur H R Shirhatti received charge of the offices of the Dist Depy Collr and the Supernumerary Assist Collr, Nasik, on the 20th Sept 1886.

In consequence of the confirmation of Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya in the grade of Depy Collr, Rao Saheb Venkatrao Shivram Bhadbhade, sub pro tem second grade Head Accountant of Nasik, is confirmed in that grade.

Azam Moreshwar Visnnu Modak, Head Karkun of taluka Malegaon in the Nasik Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 16th March to 21st May 1886, pending the arrival of Khan Saheb Mir Chiragudin, who was transferred from Jalgaon to Malegaon.

Azam Laxmon Narsinh, Head Karkun of taluka Bhosaval in the Khandesh Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 23rd July to 19th Aug 1886. both days inclusive, until the arrival of Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, the officer transferred to Bhusaval.

Erratum—In this office Notification dated 3rd Aug last, relating to the delivery and receipt of charge of the talukas of Valva and Tasgaon by Messrs Dodgson and Vaidya respectively, published at page 673 of Part I of the *Bombay Govt Gazette*, dated the 3rd idem, for the words "on the 24th" read "on the 26th."

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Satara Dist have been, as a temporary measure, ordered on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath from taluka Wai to taluka Khatav; and Rao Saheb Janardan Eknath from taluka Khatav to taluka Wai.

Rao Saheb Gopal Janardan Bhatkhande, Head Accountant, Belgaum, is granted furlough for one year, commencing from the proximo.

Messrs Gurshidapa Virbasapa and Rango Ramchandra Bhardi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Hoozoor Depy Collr of Belgaum, on the 14th ult.

Mr G H Hampton Assist Supt, Poona and Nasik Survey, returned to his duty in that Survey on the 4th inst, from the privilege leave granted him under Govt Resolution No. 5374, dated 28th July last.

Itchashanker Kirpashanker, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 4th Oct to 3rd Novr 1886 inclusive, and Mathuralall Amrutlall is appointed to act for him.

Ningapa Andanepa, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted sick leave from 20th July to 19th Sept 1886.

Sangatrai Gurdinomal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th Sept 1886 inclusive.

Messrs C E Frost, C S, and R H Madan, Forest Settlement Officer, Nasik, and Actg Assist Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, on ths 6th Oct 1886.

Messrs W G Betham and C E Frost, C S, Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade and Forest Settlement Officer Nasik, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, on the 4th Oct 1886.

Messrs R H Madan and H W Keys, Assist Consvr of Forests, and Actg Assist Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, on the 4th Oct 1886.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WCRM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE.
PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPSIC-PEPTONE

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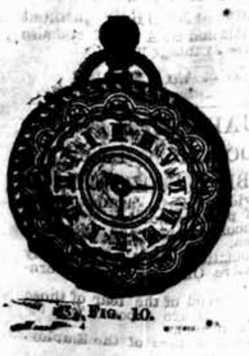
FIG. 10.

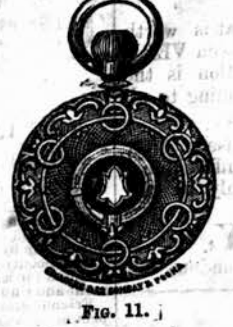
FIG. 11.

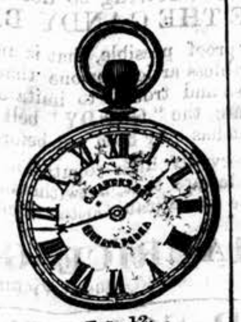
FIG. 12.

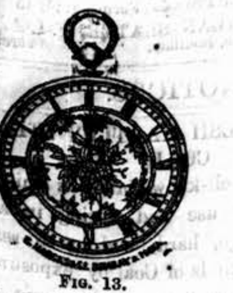
FIG. 13.

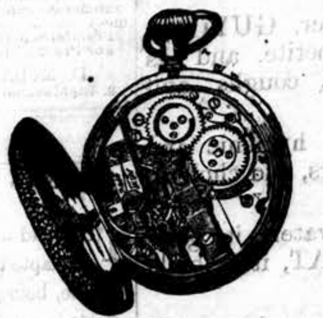
FIG. 14.

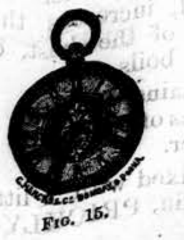
FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11 ... ...
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10... ... ...
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12... ... ...
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12 ... ...
Do. hunting, like illustration 11 ... ...
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10 ... ...
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10 ... ...
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12 ... ...
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial... ...
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled ... ...
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial... ...
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ... from Rs. 200 to
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 280 to
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ...

Rs. a.
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50 0
40 0
60 0
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70 0
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125 0
95 0
175 0
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150 0
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700 0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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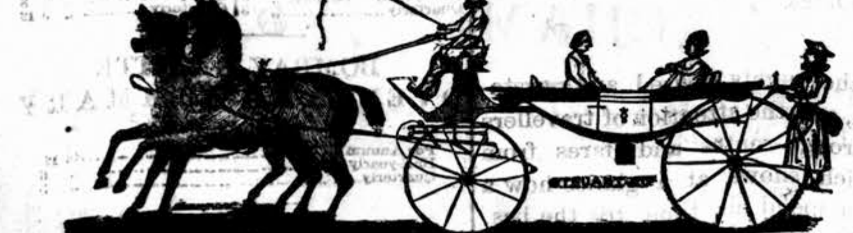

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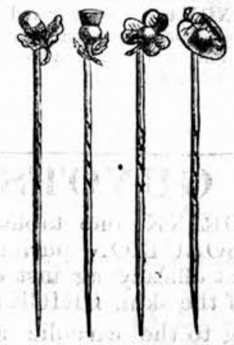

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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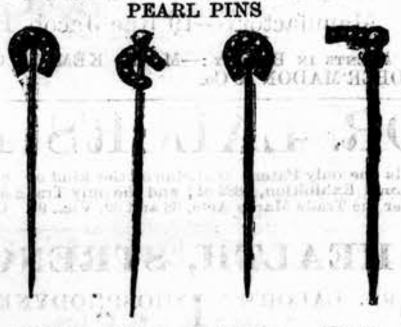
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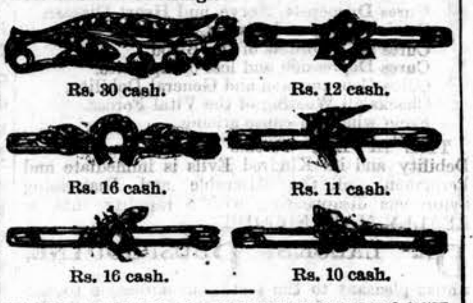
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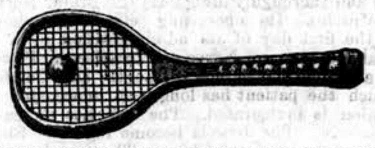

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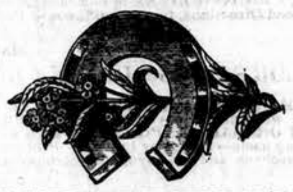

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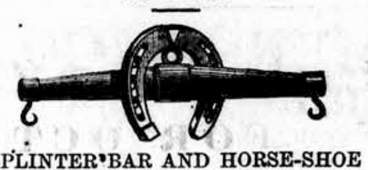

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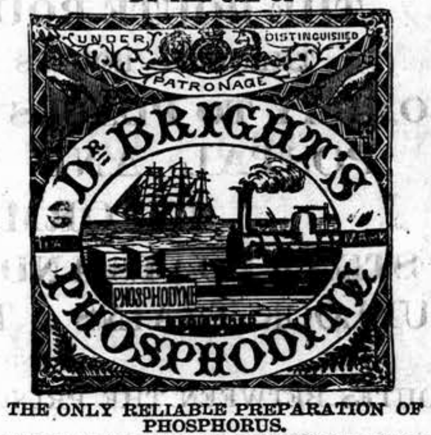

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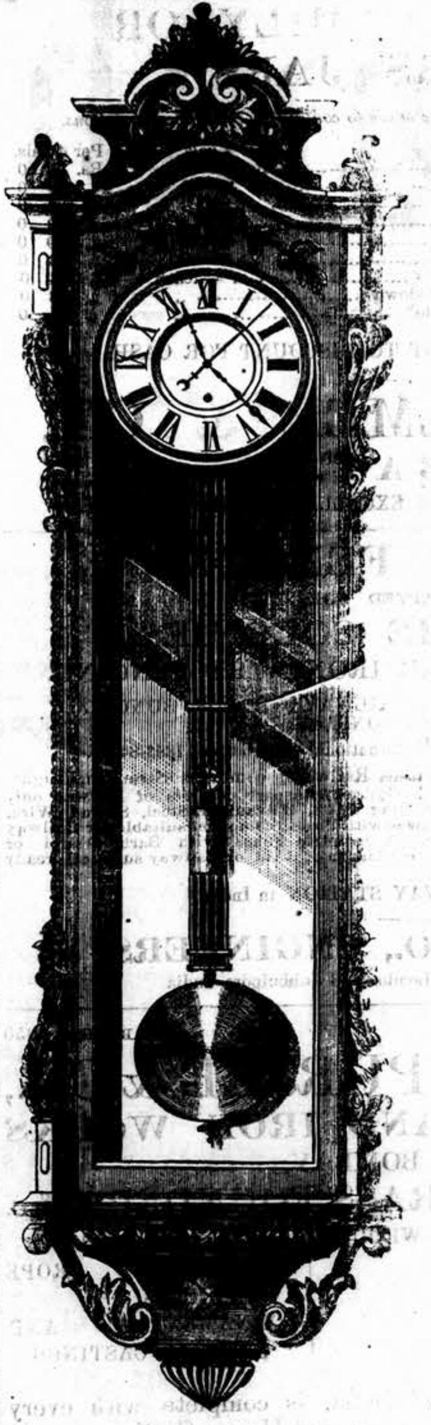

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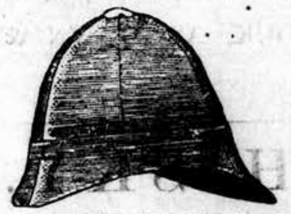

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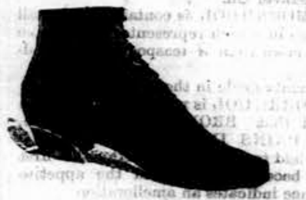

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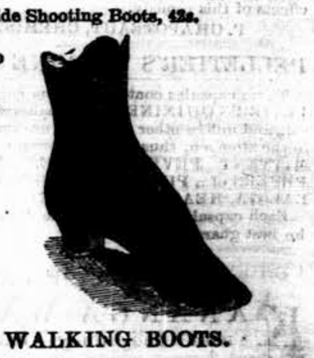

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